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Perfect Raid Co-operation; Russia Rejects U. S. Offer; Eden Pledges Poles Voice

The World's Day—January 26, 1944

Boston: Arraignments Follow Tuesday's Raids

Arraignments of 22 men and one woman in five Greater Boston district courts today followed last night's gambling raids. District Attorney Robert F. Bradford of Middlesex County declared co-operation between State and city police was "perfect." [Page 2.]

To advance the date of Massachusetts primaries to facilitate absentee voting by persons in the armed services, the Legislature must be called into special session, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court ruled today. The Court said Governor Saltonstall did not have sufficient authority under his emergency war powers. [Page 2.]

Appointment of Raymond S. Wilkins of Winchester as Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court was confirmed today by unanimous vote of the Executive Council. Governor Saltonstall, who appointed Mr. Wilkins two weeks ago, administered the oath of office.

Waves are to appear at many Boston department stores tomorrow—Navy Day—in support of the Fourth War Loan, the Massachusetts War Finance Committee announced today. They will not sell bonds but will answer questions about the service.

In Europe: Russia Rejects Offer by U. S.

Russia has rejected the offer of the United States to employ its "good offices" in restoring diplomatic relations between Poland and Russia, Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced. At the same time Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden implied in London that Britain would not recognize Polish border changes unless the Poles agreed to them. And in Moscow the Russians announced that they had discovered conclusive evidence that the Germans killed the 11,000 Polish officers buried in mass graves at Katyn, near Smolensk. [Details on First Page, Second Section.]

At a secret session of the Finnish Parliament, it was announced that "Finland will fight to the bitter end, and that reservists had been called to the front in the Karelian Isthmus and northeast of Lake Ladoga," the British Radio reports.

Britain's coal mines are still the scene of industrial unrest, 4,200 miners having gone back to the pits in one area, while in another, 2,500 are still out in protest against the present wage scale.

The Archbishop of York is planning to visit the United States soon after Easter, and may also go to Canada, the British Information Services announce.

Cousin of King Leopold of Belgium, Prince Elie de Riquet de Caraman de Chimay, has arrived in Barcelona after traveling across France, where French patriots hid him and members of his party from the Germans, he said.

Warning to expect no early collapse of the Germans was sounded by Dingle M. Foot of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, who pointed out that the German armies show no signs of disintegration and the Nazi Government is more ruthless and determined than German leaders of 1918.

Washington: NWLB Held Violator of Constitution

The National War Labor Board was accused by a special House committee, headed by Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, of violating the Constitution by requiring maintenance-of-union-membership clauses in some contracts between workers and employers. [Page 8.]

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson appealed to Congress for enactment of a national service law to "shorten the war." He told the Senate Military Affairs Committee that manpower shortages in war industries could be solved only by passage of such an act.

J. Edgar Hoover refused for the second time to answer questions put to him by a House committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission and was backed up by Attorney General Biddle. The committee is seeking information on relations between the F. B. I. and the FCC.

"Peace Now," an organization described by Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas as advocating a negotiated termination of hostilities, is being investigated by the House Committee on un-American Activities. Mr. Dies, who is Committee chairman, said the Committee principally wanted "to find out who is putting up the money to finance this organization."

House passage by a vote of 277 to 103 sent to the Senate compromise legislation providing for a minimum of $100 and a maximum of $300 to men and women of the armed services upon their discharge.

National: Wisconsin Aids the Service Vote

To help Wisconsin service personnel vote in primary and general elections this year, Gov. Walter S. Goodland signed into law a bill advancing the primary date from Sept. 19 to Aug. 15.

The U. S. S. Smalshain, a combat vessel originally designed as a C-2 fast freighter for the United States Maritime Service, was launched for the Navy at the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Kearny, N. J.

Representatives of the Ladies Garment Workers Union, A. F. of L., and dressmaker shops in New York agreed to extend until Feb. 29 a contract scheduled to expire on Jan. 31, it was announced by Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of the United States Conciliation Service. The union of 85,000 workers in New York and near-by states is negotiating for a 10 per cent wage increase with representatives of 2,100 dressmaker shops.

The $300,000 drive to meet a financial emergency of the Metropolitan Opera Association has reached the halfway mark, it was announced in New York by George A. Sloan, Association President.

Balkans: Rumanians Weighing Shift From Axis

Rumanians weigh shift from Axis as Russians draw close.

Tension is reported increasing between the Hungarians and the Rumanians over the Transylvania border dispute.

Opposition elements in Bulgarian Parliament demand better relations with Russia. [Details of developments in the Balkans on First Page, Second Section.]

In Bulgaria, the personnel of all Bulgarian ministries has been mobilized for civil duties, and a general revolt of the Army is feared, says the British Radio in a broadcast picked up by CBS.

Americas: 16 Withhold Recognition of Bolivia

After Mexico announced suspension of diplomatic relations with the Bolivian junta, Ecuador announced it had decided not to recognize the Villarroel regime in La Paz. Ecuador thus became the 16th Latin-American nation to withhold recognition of the Bolivian Government.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 4.

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Public Housing Costing Boston Vast Tax Loss

Research Bureau asserts thousands of dollars escape annually on the in-lieu-of-taxes plan.

Boston is losing hundreds of thousands of dollars annually on its $35,000,000 worth of public housing because payments supposed to come from such housing in lieu of taxes "were designed to quiet criticism of these projects rather than to produce revenues for the city," the Boston Municipal Research Bureau charged today.

Exemption from local taxes on public housing now sheltering 6,000 low-incomed families and war workers already amounts to more than $1,000,000 a year, the Bureau declared in an extensive report on what it termed "a maze of Federal rules and regulations which leaves with local officials the right to depart at will from local values in the collections made upon Federal housing."

Whereas a full collection of 1942 taxes on the Charlestown, Mission Hill and Lennox Street housing projects would have brought $380,000 into the city treasury, the Bureau noted that the city had received no more than $20,700 from payments in lieu of taxes.

To Enable Collection

"In lieu of taxes" is a phrase adopted by the Federal and municipal governments to enable the cities to collect money on properties that legally are tax exempt. Congress requires payment in lieu of taxes to be the equivalent of full taxation on Federal housing projects. This was to encourage cities to accept war housing and particularly slum clearance projects which might otherwise have deprived the city of considerable income property in private hands.

Yet the difference between Federal and local valuations on the Bay View war housing project in South Boston alone was cited by the Municipal Research Bureau as costing the city annually $44,000.

"Payments in lieu of taxes on the Heath Street, Orchard Park and East Boston war housing projects owned by the Boston Housing Authority," the Bureau reported, "depend solely upon operating results with no prospect that payments will equal full taxes. At the same time, revenue from war housing outside of Massachusetts will generally yield the equivalent of full local property taxes."

Called "Trifling"

The Bureau characterized the $15,000 in service payments to the city by the Old Harbor Village government-owned project as "trifling" and bearing no relation to any discoverable standard of taxation.

While officials were said by the Bureau to attribute the local tax situation to OPA rent regulations, high taxes and the fact that war housing projects are used in part

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Argentina Severs Ties With Axis; Nazi Spy Ring in Americas Curbed; Fifth Army Patrols Enter Cassino

Nazi marshal reported to be shifting troops to meet threat of Nettuno thrust.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied patrols were reported to have entered the German stronghold of Cassino, where General Clark's Fifth Army has been struggling for weeks to breach the Gustav line.

This report seems to confirm rumors that Marshal Kesselring already had begun to withdraw troops from the south to meet the new Fifth Army threat at Nettuno.

One report said the Nettuno landing party already was astride the Germans' great supply route, the Appian Way, running parallel with the coast, some 12 miles inland, and that its guns were covering the second supply route, the Via Casilina, 10 miles farther inland. But the true state of affairs was being kept a close secret for the moment on the assumption that the Germans may not know the exact whereabouts of the Nettuno force.

Berlin has reported the Allies at a number of places, from Velletri, only 19 miles from the outskirts of Rome, down to the village of Littoria, 38 miles from Rome and a little over 12 miles from Nettuno.

The only authentic information at the moment, however, is that United States troops in the Cassino sector had been able to recross the Rapido River and regain some of the bridgeheads lost over the week end. French forces, which for several weeks have been having a very stiff fight, have been borne back by superior numbers around Monte Croce in the same sector.

Airmen continued their activities against German supply routes and managed to keep most of the German fighters from the critical Nettuno beachheads. Some enemy planes, however, got through and are said to have

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Associated Press; Associated Press Radiophoto

Gen. Pedro Ramirez — President of Argentina

Norman Armour — U. S. Ambassador to Argentina

Argentine move blocks military activity but subversive threat still must be fought.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Argentina's severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis and general Pan-American "nonrecognition" of the Axis-tainted revolutionary regime in Bolivia promise a swift end to Hitler's military espionage organization in South America.

There is every expectation now that information about our ship and troop movements can be largely blocked off from Berlin and that the spreading tendency of German diplomatic influence in Latin America can be reversed and nullified.

However, the incident leaves behind a pointed reminder both of the dangerous persistence of Nazi doctrine, even in a period of declining German military prestige, and also of the significant tenacity of German imperialistic effort when it no longer can hope to serve a useful purpose in this current war.

What Germany had in Argentina was primarily a military espionage center.

There was also a military purpose behind Axis influence in Bolivia whose tin supply is important even if no longer vital to Allied munitions production.

But the aspect of both the matters which caused acute concern in American official quarters was the subtle, indirect expansion not of direct German influence but of infectious Nazi ideas which found a particularly fertile field in Bolivia.

Ideological Trail

The State Department carefully refrained from alleging direct German influence in Bolivia in withholding diplomatic recognition from the new Government.

It only found "circumstances" linking the revolution there "with subversive groups hostile to the Allied cause."

There was grave doubt as to whether the leaders of the Bolivian revolution maintained any conscious relationship with German agents, although they had met on occasion in the official German Legation in Argentina. But there was much evidence of an ideological trail from Berlin to La Paz.

Breaking the ideological contact will be more difficult than breaking the spy ring.

Nazi ideas already have been planted and probably can survive for some time without being watered from Berlin. But they won't even be deprived of that sustenance since Spanish diplomatic posts will continue to provide an easy ideological pipeline so long as a Fascist regime rules in Madrid.

What can't be rooted out overnight is the kind of militant nationalism fostered by Berlin for the purpose of preventing Pan-American solidarity not only for German benefit in this war, but for German benefit in the longer future.

Washington is not concerned about indigenous Latin-American dictatorships. They are as old as the continent and their remedy lies in gradual improvement of educational and economic standards. What does concern Washington is the clever use of re-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Step taken by Ramirez Government puts all Western Hemisphere on Allied side.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 26 (AP)—Argentina severed diplomatic relations with Germany and Japan today to complete belatedly a solid stand by the Western Hemisphere against the Axis.

The last of 21 republics in the Americas to break off relations with Germany and Japan, Argentina announced the action after a long night of conferences among leaders of the Government of President Ramirez.

While these discussions were in progress, it also was revealed today, police were busy rounding up many persons—some reported to be members of Argentine society—in an extensive espionage ring which has been operating in the country.

President Ramirez himself arranged to radiocast his Government's decision to the people.

Axis Envoys to Depart

Following the signing of the decree ending relations, it was announced the German and Japanese Ambassadors would be handed their passports immediately.

The action, two years after most other Latin-American countries had cut their connections with the Axis, followed an announcement last week of the arrest by the British of an Argentine consul when his boat stopped at Trinidad en route to Europe.

The consul, Omar Alberto Helmuth, was on his way to Barcelona, Spain, when he was removed from the boat and charged with spying.

Acting on evidence supplied by British authorities, Argentina began rounding up numerous persons implicated in the ring.

President Ramirez signed the decree at 8:10 a. m. (7:10 a. m. eastern war time) and Foreign Minister Alberto Gilbert immediately went to the Foreign Ministry where he awaited the Chilean Ambassador, Rios Gallardo.

Ambassadors Informed

After informing Señor Rios Gallardo, Señor Gilbert telephoned the United States Ambassador, Norman Armour.

It was said "sensational revelations" concerning the spy ring would be made.

Señor Rios Gallardo expressed great pleasure at the Argentine decision, asserting that Argentina now stood with the rest of the countries of the Americas in a united front against the Axis.

[Montevideo dispatches said the espionage ring had been working in close touch with the German and Japanese Embassies in Buenos Aires.

[Subversive activities, apparently originating in Argentina, were held responsible by the United States, Britain, and other countries for the overthrow of the Bolivian Government in December. Argentina alone has seen fit to recognize the New Bolivian regime headed by Maj. Gualberto Villarroel.

[Montevideo reports said Argentina's break with the Axis was interpreted there as a last-minute attempt to regain good standing among the American nations and forestall possible stern action against it by the rest of the Hemisphere.]

Argentina's decision was preceded by a series of Government

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Closeup of Smolensk: Victory Amid Ruins

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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SMOLENSK, U. S. S. R., Jan. 23. Delayed—Stark against the sky line on the snow-covered rolling hills by the winding Dnieper, in the bluish light of a Russian winter afternoon, stand the gaping ruins of Russia's second oldest city.

Powder-charged skeletons of buildings, scrawny chimneys, and tumbled heaps of rubble are seen on all sides.

Here in Smolensk, the retreating Germans carried virtually to completion a demolition job that was left half done at Kharkov.

Of the City's 7,900 prewar buildings only 300 remain intact, and of these only 67 are of more than one story which means that practically none of the City's public edifices and modern apartment blocks escaped the holocaust.

But the battered wall, built round the town by Ivan the Terrible still stands—though to the old scars of Napoleon's siege artillery are added the fresh gouges from the guns of Hitler's Ferdinand tanks.

A row of tarnished bronze plaques inscribed with the names of regiments that distinguished themselves in the fighting around Smolensk against Napoleon are imbedded in the wall. They were placed there in 1912 during the centennial celebration of the Napoleonic War.

Directly under them are new inscriptions to the memory of heroes of recent battles over the same ground.

The ancient Smolensk wall has outlasted Hitler as well as Napoleon, but only one solitary marble block remains to mark the former location of the imposing statue of General Kututsov.

Apparently this monument to Napoleon's nemesis suggested a too poignant historical analogy to the impressionable Führer and was removed on his orders.

Hitler, like Napoleon, made Smolensk his headquarters during his drive on Moscow. According to a local story, he arrived there in Mussolini's private plane with the Duce piloting.

Smolensk was the first important place in Russia proper which the Germans captured. Flushed with their initial successes they broke into the main part of the town on the south bank of the Dnieper on the night of July 15-16, 1941, less than a month after the start of the invasion, although the Russians continued to hold the remainder of the town on the opposite bank, where the railway station, rail yards, and workshops, as well as several factories were located, for another two weeks.

The German breakthrough had been sudden and there was little opportunity to evacuate the civil population. Many, however, fled to the country, especially in the period when the front line ran through the town.

The Germans lost no time in evicting people from the better dwellings and moving in themselves. Here, as else-

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Roosevelt Backs Soldier Vote Without State-Law Handicaps

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—In a sharp special message to Congress today President Roosevelt denounced the soldier vote bill passed by the Senate Dec. 3 as a "fraud on the soldiers and sailors and marines now training and fighting."

The President indorsed the pending Lucas-Green Senate bill, which has been introduced in the House by Elections Committee Chairman Eugene Worley (D) of Texas.

The latter bill, the President declared, would give service personnel an opportunity to vote.

Mr. Roosevelt's unexpected action introduced today's debate in the Senate.

Opposition of Republicans and poll-tax Democrats to the simplified Federal ballot procedure of the Lucas-Worley bills give President Roosevelt a wide opening for what is regarded as a shrewd political thrust.

State Plan Criticized

Consciously or unconsciously, the opponents of the Lucas-Worley bills have put themselves in a position of seeming to oppose servicemen's votes.

President Roosevelt strongly attacked this attitude in his annual message, and has reaffirmed it now.

Turning the matter over to the 48 separate states with individual ballot procedure, Mr. Roosevelt in-

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Bombs and Plunge In English Ditch Didn't Faze Wacs

LONDON (AP)—A group of Wacs, together with their commanding officer, Lieut. Vera von Stein of Los Angeles, former Hollywood script writer, were all dressed up for a party recently.

Their uniforms were carefully pressed and they had applied a lot of "spit and polish" to their shoes, as the British say.

They were walking down a country road to catch an Army truck when a "crash alarm," meaning that enemy aircraft are near a military installation, was sounded. Accustomed to alerts, the girls just continued on their way. But suddenly bombs began to fall in a near-by field.

"Into that ditch by the road," commanded Lieutenant von Stein.

The raider passed on, and out they climbed.

The mud had been deep. There were several feminine wails: "I've got a run in my stocking!"

Back to barracks trooped the muddy Wacs.

"Sure, we went on to the party," said Lieutenant von Stein. "You didn't think we would let Hitler keep us from that, did you?"

White-Collar Groups Link Pay to Costs

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Spokesmen for school teachers, fire-fighters and recipients of public aid today protested to Congress that these "white-collar" groups' means of support are not keeping pace with the rising cost of living.

They added their stories to records being collected by a Senate Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education headed by Senator Claude A. Pepper (D) of Florida. The Committee opened its five-day hearings yesterday with witnesses ranging from Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to John Alessi, a truck driver for the New York City Department of Sanitation who gave a graphic picture of his family's financial struggle.

Several of today's witnesses had solutions for the present squeeze on white-collar workers. Though Mr. Murray said yesterday that one remedy would be for Congress to furnish adequate funds to enforce price control, most of the group spokesmen indicated that their people would prefer immediate wage or salary increases.

Speaking for the National Education Association, Donald Dushane, declared that the pinch has "already had a devastating effect upon teaching," and proposed federal, state and local action to adjust teacher salary schedules.

"People are buying consumer goods—both necessities and luxuries—in far larger quantities than ever before," he said. Total savings have increased as much as total taxes. Taxes at the state and local level should be raised substantially in order to maintain permanent civilian services, of which education is one of the most important, an increased rather than decreased efficiency during the war.

Local Adjustments

"Local action," he added, "is needed in making the specific adjustments in salaries and salary schedules that will be fitted to the

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Senate Hears Woes Of White-Collar Man

By the Associated Press

Washington

A truck driver employed by the New York City Sanitation Department told the Senate Committee investigating problems of "white collar" workers that "you can't win" at salaries government pays.

John Alessi said he was $600 in debt in 1929. Then he was married, and reduced the debt some. Twins arrived and the debt ran back to $600 again, he recalled. He hasn't been able to replace any furniture bought when they were married, he said.

Hull Sees Argentine Action Diplomatic Victory for Allies

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today expressed the gratification of the United Nations, particularly of the American republics, that Argentina had broken diplomatic relations with Germany and Japan.

The break, despite the fact that developments in Argentina have yet to confirm the hope that it means complete reorientation of the Ramirez foreign policy, is in itself a real and significant victory for United Nations' diplomacy.

As Secretary Hull told his press conference, "it must be assumed from her action that Argentina will now proceed energetically to adopt the other measures which all of the American republics have concerted for the security of the continent." That would suggest that major changes in domestic policy as well as foreign relations can be expected before long in Buenos Aires.

Though there is little doubt that the Ramirez Government's action was touched off by the strong and united action of the of the rest of Pan America in refusing recognition to Bolivia, Mr. Hull would not comment as to whether or not the Argentine shift would result in a reconsideration of the Bolivian situation.

Further Steps Expected

The Secretary's comment that he didn't feel prepared to say more, as he had known too many persons to get into trouble by talking prematurely, suggested that further developments both in relation to Bolivia's semi-isolation now in South America and Argentina's implimentation of its 1942 Rio Conference pledge could be expected momentarily.

Even as he was speaking, the news came in that an attempted revolution against the Paraguayan Government had been crushed by police. Although street crowds in Buenos Aires were reported to have greeted the announcement of the break with jubilation, it was expected here that with the only pro-Axis holdout on this continent deciding to play ball with the United Nations, desperate attempts might be made by every type of subversive activity to seize control in other parts of Latin

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Sweets for Sweethearts Will Be Price Protected

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dan Cupid's darts are undergoing a final sharpening today preparatory to their being aimed at a new target this year—any possible "black market" in Valentine's Day candies.

Particular attention centers around fancy heart-shaped boxes, prices on which shot beyond all bounds last year, bringing thousands of complaints to the Office of Price Administration, especially from servicemen who perhaps felt the pinch more than anyone else when they attempted to purchase sweets for their loved ones.

Of course, consumers naturally expect to pay a little higher price for a pound of chocolates tastefully displayed in a special shaped box than they would for the same candy in a paper bag or a plain box. But, last year, when sugar shortages brought consequent scarcities of confections, many retailers took advantage of this fact and doubled and even tripled their prices for candy packed in special containers.

This year, the New England Manufacturing Confectioners Association has appointed a committee of five leading confectioners in the area to work with the OPA in drawing up prices which will prevent such "black market" operations. Norman N. Smith, of the Regional OPA Price Division, announced today that these prices would be issued shortly.

Valentine candy, Mr. Smith explained, is covered at retail by maximum price regulations. Retailers must fix their ceiling prices by multiplying their 1941 percentage markup over net cost for a Valentine box by the "net cost" of their first purchase of the item after Aug. 1, 1942.

Trade conferences, according to Walter R. Guild, of the Manufacturing Confectioners Association, have indicated that retailers' 1941 percentages of markups over net costs seldom exceeded the markups suggested by each manufacturer.

On regular boxes of chocolates, it was pointed out, a retailer's ceiling price is the highest he charged in March, 1942.

Valentine's Day confectionery already is beginning to make its appearance in the retail stores. Ceiling price lists will be distributed shortly by local War Price and Rationing Boards to all drug stores, confectionery stores, and other retailers of boxed candy. These same prices will be released to the newspapers in a few days.

Consumers have every right to question prices which they think may be exorbitant, the OPA emphasized, and they can demand that retailers show them their ceiling price lists. Certain markups are authorized—but, the OPA and the manufacturing confectioners are out to see that Dan Cupid's interests are protected this year, as far as retail candy sales are concerned.

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State Housing Costing Boston Vast Tax Loss

Continued from Page 1

for low-rent occupancy, the Bureau insisted that what is needed is a completely revised tax policy dealing not only with long-range procedure but also with the temporary war situation.

Old Harbor Village, the Bureau stated, should be made to pay full local taxes from funds provided by the Federal government. Where low rent projects are showing a surplus the Bureau would have the surplus divided between the city and the Federal government in proportion to the subsidy granted by each.

Compel Payment

Insisting that present provisions "in lieu of taxes" mean next to nothing in actual practice, the Bureau would compel the payment of a tax equivalent based on the original site valuation before the project was started.

"Thus the city would benefit without placing too much of a tax burden upon low-rent properties," the report concluded. And it added: "Low rent housing should be set up on a social service basis with all elements of cost including full taxation appearing on the expense side of the budget. Rental would be fixed at a level to guarantee low rent."

"Any deficit could then be met," the Bureau said "by a direct and open subsidy so allocated as to reflect the taxpaying ability of Federal, State and local government. This is in line with the financial policy followed in the newer types of welfare programs exemplified by social security."

Original Judgment Stands

In a petition for a writ of error brought by Robert M. Dow of Lawrence to obtain a new trial on the charge of accepting a gratuity while Commissioner of Soldiers' Relief in Lawrence, Judge Henry T. Lummus in Supreme Court today affirmed the original Superior Court judgment.

Wilkins Sworn as Supreme Court Justice

By a Staff Photographer

Saltonstall Administers Oath to Winchester Man

Soon after the Executive Council today unanimously confirmed the appointment of Raymond S. Wilkins of Winchester, right, as Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, Governor Saltonstall, left, administered the oath of office in the Council Chamber. Mr. Wilkins, a former member of the Council, had served as the Chief Executive's personal attorney for some time.

Special Session to Act Upon Soldier Vote Issue

To hold Massachusetts state primaries earlier than the month of September to facilitate absentee voting by persons in the armed forces, the Legislature must be called into special session, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court ruled today.

In an advisory opinion requested by Governor Saltonstall the Court held that the Governor lacks authority under his emergency war powers to advance the primary date without legislation action.

Immediately Governor Saltonstall announced that as soon as Congress acts on Federal legislation to pave the way for the soldier vote, the Legislature will be called into special session, probably within three days after Congressional action.

"It will not be feasible to call such a session until Congress has passed Federal legislation," he said, and we know just what part the states are to play in enabling servicemen and women to vote."

The Governor added in the meantime he has asked Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, to prepare so far as possible the required changes in the election laws.

"I trust," he added, "that the special session will be brief and consider only this emergency piece of legislation."

The Chief Executive said that Secretary Cook has been in Washington during the past two days and has familiarized himself with all the "ins and outs" of the soldiers voting legislation.

The Supreme Judicial Court opinion was handed down on a series of questions submitted to it by the Governor.

Election law authorities in Massachusetts have contended that only through advancement of the Massachusetts primaries date to increase the time between the primaries and the November election day can soldiers' absentee voting be made practical. At present approximately six weeks' time elapses between the primaries and election day, far less time than it requires to print ballots, send them to the soldiers and have them returned.

Only Chief Justice Fred T. Field dissented from the nine-page ruling. In a four-page dissenting opinion Chief Justice Field held that the Governor had authority under his emergency war powers to advance the primaries date.

Twenty-Two Men and Woman Arraigned in Bookie Raid Case

Twenty-two men and one woman arrested last night in raids on premises in eight Greater Boston communities were arraigned today on charges involving registering horse and number-pool bets and being present where gaming implements were found.

District Attorney Robert F. Bradford of Middlesex County asserted today the raid was one of the most significant ever held here because it illustrated what could be done when State Police, and local police were in complete cooperation. "If this continues," he said, "we can rid Greater Boston of every racket now in operation."

"When you have the State Police, the Boston Police, and the police of all the outlying communities working together in perfect co-ordination," he declared, "you can stamp out organized rackets."

Large Yield

The raids yielded much gaming equipment, several adding machines, horse-racing charts, and betting slips. Simultaneously last night police swooped down on "horse parlors" and number pool operators in eight communities in Middlesex, Suffolk, and Norfolk Counties. They climaxed a long investigation conducted by District Attorney Bradford's office, and it was understood today that evidence is continuing to be gathered which may lead to further charges against these defendants.

Five district courts heard the cases today.

At Watertown, seven men were charged with registering bets, with setting up and promoting a lottery, and conspiracy to permit the setting up of a lottery. All pleaded not guilty, and were held in $1,000 bail each, except for Wesley Jonah whose bail was set at $2,500.

The others were: Antonio Lauricella of Watertown, Jack Fuld of Dorchester, Thomas J. Cronin of Roxbury, Charles F. Deery of Watertown, Andrew S. Jaqui of Watertown, and John Vartanian also of Watertown. The cases were continued until Feb. 9. In the meantime, the Middlesex County Grand Jury, which convenes Feb. 7, will have an opportunity to act on the conspiracy charges.

Guy J. DiPietro and Arthur Nickotpolous of Cambridge, against whom all three charges were brought, pleaded not guilty and were likewise held for the Grand Jury, their cases also being continued until Feb. 9. Bail was set at $1,000 each in East Cambridge District Court.

Brighton Court

Brighton District Court heard the cases of Eleanor Forte of Brighton, John Forte of Allston, Carl Freedman of Roxbury, Salvatore Montuori of Brighton, Frank Palmissano of Medford and Ralph Contario of East Boston.

No charges of conspiracy were made at Brighton, and all defendants, pleading not guilty, were released on approximately $200 bail each.

Myer Sherman of Roxbury, Julius Pernakoff of Mattapan, Vincenzo Lucido of Boston, and Melvin Goldenberg of Chelsea, Milton Thomas of Boston, and Abraham Fox of Dorchester, were arraigned in East Boston District Court, and will later today be brought on warrants to East Cambridge there to be charged with conspiracy.

At East Boston they all pleaded not guilty to charges of being concerned in a lottery. Not able to produce the $1,000 bail set for each, they were held in Charles Street Jail pending arrivals of warrants from Cambridge.

Newton District Court heard the cases of Gerald H. Osborne of West Newton and Fritz E. Hedlund of Waltham, where both pleaded not guilty to charges of registering bets. Osborne was held in $2,500 bail; Hedlund in $1,000.

Three Men Held In Federal Court On Theft Charges

Three men were taken into Federal custody today and arraigned before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers on charges of receiving and having in their possession men's suits reported stolen from the Acme Fast Freight Lines, Inc., in Cambridge.

The men were held in $1,500 bail each, for the Grand Jury, having waived a hearing. Meantime the FBI announced that it was pressing its investigation into the theft of merchandise from interstate shipments handled by this corporation, according to Edward A. Soucy, agent in charge of the Boston FBI office.

Those arraigned were James P. Crowley, of Mattapan; John J. Toomey, of Charlestown, and Clarence A. Mahoney, of East Cambridge.

Defendant Crowley, who has worked as a routing clerk for the Acme Lines for 10 years, is charged with having participated in opening and removing merchandise from cartons and with selling items to various individuals, FBI agents told the Commissioner.

FBI agents said the plan was to open the cases, remove part of the contents, reseal the cases and then allow the cases to be shipped to their destination. As a result the shortages were frequently not discovered for several weeks, they said.

Savings by One Idea

One manufacturing suggestion by an employee of an Army ordnance facility brought about the saving, for each 1,000 armored vehicles, of 12,000 pounds of armor plate, 12,000 bolts and nuts, 1,500 machine hours and 7,500 man hours.

Gallucci Said to Have Backed Italy to Win 'Glorious Victory'

Francesco P. Gallucci, former Boston Italian Language radiocaster, predicted "glorious victory for Italian arms" in a speech given in East Boston on Aug. 7, 1940, the day after he became an American citizen, it was charged in Federal District Court today.

The former radio broadcaster is contesting denaturalization proceedings brought by the Federal Government on charges that he took the oath of citizenship with "mental reservations." The case is being heard in a jury-waived session before Judge Francis J. W. Ford.

Edward D. Hassan, Assistant United States Attorney, prosecuting the case, introduced minutes of the East Boston Chapter of Dopolavoro, in which Mr. Gallucci was quoted as saying in a speech on Aug. 7, 1940, "All are calm and united at the side of the Duce," and as predicting "a glorious victory for Italian arms." He also read from a statement taken by agents of the FBI, introduced earlier in the proceedings, in which Mr. Gallucci was quoted as saying, that the minutes were an accurate summary of what he said.

The FBI statement quoted Mr. Gallucci as saying that the speech represented his sentiments on that date and that he was pro-Fascist until Italy declared war on the United States.

Under questioning by Thomas C. O'Brien, defense counsel, Mr. Gallucci yesterday said he resigned from the Fascist militia in 1928 when Mussolini dissolved Freemasonry in Italy. He said he was a Roman Catholic but that he felt Mussolini's action was against the liberty of the people.

Resuming the stand today, Mr. Gallucci testified that his right arm was injured in an automobile accident in 1920 or 1921 and not while he was defending Mussolini from attack during the March on Rome, as an earlier witness had testified he had said.

Questioned by his counsel regarding an interview he had with FBI agents, Mr. Gallucci said the agents asked him if he would kill his mother and father in Italy. He also testified that the agents asked him if he would accept money from them and go to Italy in a submarine to steal important documents for the United States Government. His answer to both questions, he said, was an emphatic "No!"

He testified that he told the FBI men he would not go to Italy with the Army but that he would defend the United States here.

When the FBI agents asked him if he would volunteer to fight Italy, he said he told them he would not, but that if he were drafted he would go as an American citizen. Mr. Gallucci, it was brought out in testimony, is beyond the present military age limit of 38.

In answer to a question by Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Gallucci said he urged his radio listeners to buy United States war bonds from the time hostilities between Italy and the United States began.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Mrs. Sayward will give a talk on "Medieval Crafts" at 11 a. m. in the Museum of Fine Arts, and at 2 p. m. she will speak on "Italian Galleries." Both are free to the public.

Walter Trampler, violinist, and Luise Vosgerchian, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

"The Little Theater" presents Raymond Gilbert and Victoria Covington, Shakespearean artists, in scenes from the Classics at the Boston Public Library Lecture Hall at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Friday

Miss Avery will speak on "Germany—The Year of Defeat" at the Copley-Plaza Hotel at 10:45 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

AMERICA'S SECURITY IS IN THEIR HANDS

For this future generation in whose friendly hands lies the security of America . . .

For this present generation of fighting men who risk their all that freedom may live . . .

For our homes and loved ones; for the ideals we cherish; for this America we love . . .

Give generously from your pocketbooks and your hearts . . . that the 4th War Loan Drive will succeed gloriously to win another Victory for the United Nations.

So that Peace will come a little sooner and a little surer . . .

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SIXTY FRANKLIN STREET
BOSTON

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Brown stamps "R," "S," "T" and "U" now valid; all expire Jan. 29.

Brown stamps "V" now valid; "W," Jan. 30, and "X," Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13, "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Red stamps, Book 4, numbered "8" and lettered "A" through "M" and remaining 96 brown points in Book 3, now valid for purchase of pork from farmers. Number 8 coupons in Book 4 good for 10 points each, regardless of point value printed on them.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good through March 31.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J," now valid; expire Feb. 20.

Green stamps "K," "L," and "M" became valid Feb. 1; expire March 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. Period 3 coupons also good until March 14 (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

One Auto Inspection; More Time to Get It

Massachusetts motorists will be required to have their automotive equipment checked only once a year under a ruling just announced by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin.

The new ruling, which eliminates the spring checkup, was made, the Registrar said, because of a shortage of help in equipment inspection stations throughout the State. At the same time the Registrar ordered the actual inspection period extended from one month to two. Under the new rule equipment must be inspected between Sept. 1 and Oct. 31.

Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Rain

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with occasional light rain beginning late tonight and continuing on Thursday. No important temperature changes. Gentle winds tonight, becoming moderate on Thursday.

Southwestern Maine: Cloudy, followed by light snow in east and north portions and by light rain in southwest portion with some freezing rain likely at moderate elevations tonight, continuing on Thursday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with occasionaly light rain tonight, continuing on Thursday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Occasional light rain with no important temperature changes tonight and Thursday.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:03 a. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Thursday, 1:21 p. m.; height 11.7 feet.

CALL Curtis for LUMBER
CHA. 0313 BOSTON

Better Grocers now sell—
WHITING'S HOMOGENIZED Vitamin D MILK

IN these days of food rations, your grocer is anxious to provide you with the most nourishing foods possible. That's why better grocers are now featuring Whiting's Homogenized Vitamin D Milk—the Milk of richer, creamier flavor—with extra Vitamin D content to give increased nutritional value. You'll enjoy every sip of its wholesome goodness as you never enjoyed Milk before! Remember, Homogenization distributes the cream all through the Milk in the bottle—right to the last drop. Your family will find it a real aid to better meals. Ask your grocer for Whiting's Homogenized Vitamin D Milk by name!

WHITING MILK COMPANY
"Quality for a Century"

Land Would Ban Sea Trade By Axis Nations After War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Axis powers should not be permitted to have any overseas trade in their own vessels "for a period of years" after the war, Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Maritime Commission Chairman and War Shipping Administrator, has advised Congress.

In testimony on the independent offices appropriation bill for 1945, made public today, Admiral Land said proper control of the enemy's merchant marine operations was "just as necessary to maintaining a future peace as is their disarming and the prevention of their rearming."

"With our little yellow enemies over there," the bluntspoken Admiral told the Committee, "everything they have built for the past ten years or so is a combatant ship. Don't deceive yourselves at all about that. Every tanker, every cargo ship, whatever type ship they have built, has become a combatant ship. . . .

"Let them [the Japanese] run their rivers and harbors shipping, and the coastal shipping. But . . . I would not let them do any flying or have any transoceanic merchant marine."

If allowed to build sea-going craft, he said, they would be subject to rapid conversion to fighting ships.

Although his preliminary remarks referred generally to "the Axis Powers," Admiral Land's testimony went "off the record" when he was asked specifically if he would apply the same rule to Germany.

The American Merchant Marine, Admiral Land told the Committee, will be the "ace in the hole" at the peace table. Ships, he said, are the only article of war which has "more value in peace than it has in war."

Forecasting a merchant fleet of from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 tons after the war depending on the length of the war, Admiral Land told the Committee that "if we fritter it away, as we did after the last war," the burden is on our own head.

Distribution of Axis trade among the United Nations "might be one of the answers to the problem" of what to do with the surplus ships after the war, he said, adding that, "I think that this can be accomplished by international collaboration and a little intestinal fortitude."

Admiral Land revealed in his statement in justification of a budget estimate of $6,776,000,000 for the Commission's construction fund for the next fiscal year that 1,145 ships had been completed under the Commission's long-range construction program on June 30, 1943.

As of July 1, 1943, he said, there were 2,992 ships under construction or under contract, and the new program contemplates 2,359 ships to be awarded subsequent to July 1, 1943, making a grand total of 6,496 constructed, under construction or contemplated.

These figures do not include 200 Liberty ships built under the emergency program, nor ships built under Lend-Lease or for the Army and Navy.

If all these are combined, he said, there is a total of 7,367 ships and 1,215 small craft.

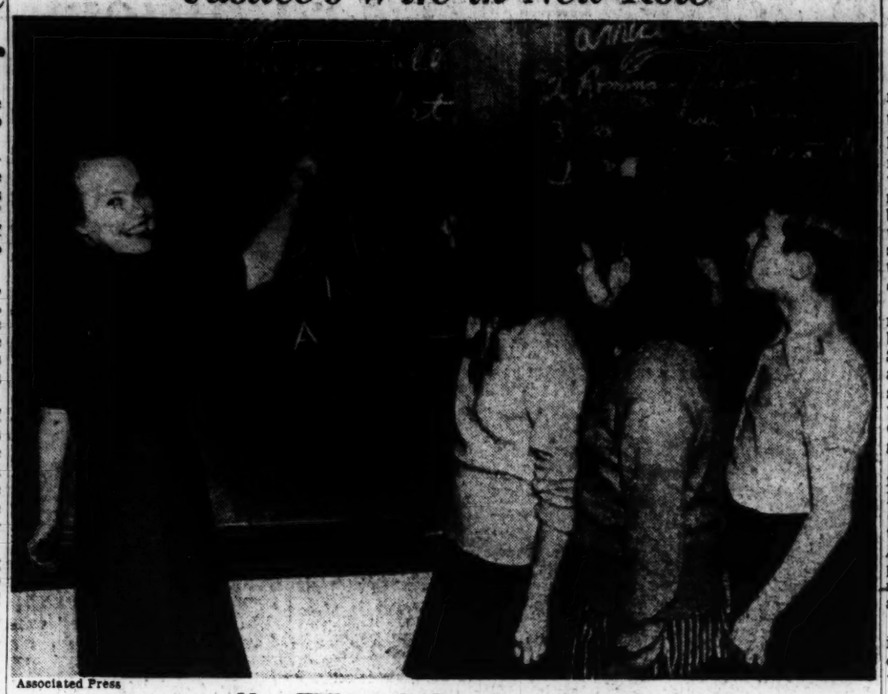
Completed ships are now being delivered at a rate in excess of five per day, and will reach about six per day, or one every four hours, Admiral Land said.

Many Choices of Names For This Montana Girl

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 26 (AP)—Dinner will be colder than an Eskimo's lunch bucket if the Edmund L. Wests call their new daughter by her full name.

The youngster, as officially recorded, is Adele Barbara Charity Diana Evelyn Faith Grace Hope Ida June Kay Lucy Marie Natalie Ophelia Penelope Quelia Rebecca Sally Tina Ulrica Victori West.

Justice's Wife in New Role



Associated Press

Mrs. William O. Douglas and Pupils

The wife of the Supreme Court Justice leads her charges through the intricacies of Latin in a classroom at Powell Junior High School, Washington. She had offered her services to help out in a teacher shortage. Mother of two, she said she wanted to help out "as much as she could," and one of her students volunteered this comment: "She knows Latin pretty good."

Army Returns $14,214,877,000 More

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Announcement that the Army is returning $14,214,877,000 in appropriations to the Budget Bureau for reappropriation this fiscal year, which added to its already announced return of $13,163,519,000 brings to $27,378,396,000 the total turned back so far by the Army, should not be interpreted to mean that the War Department considers the war practically over.

An explanation of the announcement combined with a radio plea by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson for a national service law and a report by Donald M. Nelson on war production all assume without question that the war's end is a long way off, that the greatest sacrifices are still to come.

The fourteen billion dollar refund disclosed in the House by Representative J. Buell Snyder (D) of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Military Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee is a paper savings only and still leaves national expenditures way beyond any possible national revenue.

Mr. Snyder was firm in warning that this refund in no way dissipated the need for higher wartime taxes.

High Taxes Still Needed

With a public debt standing at $171,000,000,000 and shooting constantly upward, Mr. Snyder said, it "would be folly not to tax to the utmost during this period of wide employment and high wages and large war profits."

The explanation of the army budget cut is simple. The Army in requesting funds last year could not conceivably know to the dollar—even to the billion dollars—what it would need. Shifts in grand strategy, emphasis on different theaters of war, unsuspected savings in mass production, savings through renegotiation of contracts all have affected War Department expenditures.

Congress did not want to hamstring war appropriations. It has been most liberal in granting practically any sum to the services they request. Armed with the appropriations the Army and Navy then proceed to spend it as requirements dictate. The very fact that the Army has not found it necessary to spend all allotted it is commendable and explainable.

Many Factors Play Part

Price reductions, cut-backs in requirements, reductions in personnel are among the reasons listed for expected savings in the army's $71,000,000,000 allocated it this year. The bulk of the new savings $10,916,000,000 is attributed to price reductions which include savings accomplished by renegotiation of war contracts.

The reduction in the full year's budget requirements is as follows:

Military personnel	$1,951,500,000
Equip. requirements	12,819,760,000
Price reductions	12,516,000,000
Miscellaneous	191,136,000
Total	$27,378,396,000

Among the larger cutbacks in arms production were more than 12,000 tanks, over 2,000 90-mm antiaircraft guns, more than 6,000 other guns, and billions of pounds of small arms ammunition.

Secretary Stimson's plea for a national service law stressed his belief that such a law would accomplish the following things: (1) Minimize the calling of strikes. (2) Remedy the grave sense of injustice which the armed forces feel has been practiced against them. (3) Increase the effectiveness of production, keeping men on necessary jobs and putting men where they are especially needed.

Secretary Stimson's last point emphasizes a problem that has received little public attention to date. There is considerable concern felt here that though the war is far from won, many persons are already looking toward that day when war production ceases and production for civilian use is revived. Officials are concerned lest laborers in war work, looking into the future, should begin before the war is won to try to find jobs in peactime activities so that they at least won't be left stranded if even for a short time before finding work after armistice day.

Would Keep Workers on Job

A national service law would prevent workers jumping the gun in this manner and although the War Department and other officials don't stress this point much, it is among the most frequently mentioned reasons advanced for a national service law.

Donald Nelson's report that the country had solved the major problems in mass production and was now settled for the long pull disclosed new records for naval ship construction. December production was maintained at the November level, he said, and December's average is close to the average monthly rate scheduled for 1944.

"The job ahead will continue to demand maximum effort and ingenuity from labor, management, and government; but with the passing of 1943 the nation has definitely solved the major problems involved in mass production of munitions.

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N. H. Watches Close Contest On Delegates

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 26—The election of New Hampshire delegations to national political conventions in March will serve two purposes. To some degree it will determine the State's sentiments on Presidential candidates. But it will also disclose the relative strength of individuals who will run against each other in the primaries as candidates for major political offices.

It may be true that the voters will be selecting between Republicans pledged to Wendell Willkie and those unpledged and Democrats pledged to Franklin Roosevelt and those unpledged, but the voters will be voting also for the men who will again face the test of the ballot box at the State primary.

Sherman Adams, Speaker of the House and candidate for Representative in Congress, will find out how he stacks up against his opponent Charles Mills, as they both will also be candidates for the convention. Attorney Robert W. Upton will have an opportunity to test his relative strength with that of Gov. Robert O. Blood. Both are seeking to go to the Republican convention. Governor Blood is a candidate for a third term and Mr. Upton is mentioned as a possible primary opponent. The present Representatives and Senators are not, as yet, candidates for the convention.

Mutual Insurance

The Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company at its 16th annual meeting has voted to extend its coverage. The stockholders of this co-operative insurance company voted to have the firm take immediate steps to provide its services for farm people desiring farmers' public liability, employers' liability and workmen's compensation coverage.

During 1943 the Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company had a surplus of $503,651 at the end of 1943 through the addition of $89,153 during the year. S. O. Walker, Executive Vice President and manager of the company, reports it has saved farm people more than $2,000,000 in 16 years when costs are compared with those of "old line rates."

Soft Coal

The State of New Hampshire has taken over the allocation of all bituminous coal in the State. State purchasing of bituminous coal for domestic consumption has been approved by the Governor and Executive Council. The State will handle the coal to insure fair distribution.

Orders for coal will be placed by dealers with the State Fuel Administrator, Owen J. Brown. It will be necessary to accompany orders with a check for $600 to the State for each car ordered. When a dealer orders a carload he must stipulate the needs of his customers for the next 30 days and file an inventory.

Alumni in Service

Approximately 3,000 alumni of the University of New Hampshire are now serving with the armed services in this country and abroad, according to Oren V. Henderson, registrar-emeritus. Nearly half of those recorded are commissioned officers. On the Army and Marine roster are a brigadier general, 8 colonels, 41 lieutenant colonels, 125 majors, 276 captains, 200 first lieutenants, and 445 second lieutenants. In the naval service are 8 lieutenant commanders, 15 lieutenant, 87 lieutenants (jg), and 135 ensigns. On the distaff side are a captain, 9 second lieutenants, 1 lieutenant (jg), and 10 ensigns.

Rabbi Lauds Statement Of Cardinal and Bishop

Dr. Joshua Loth Liebman, Rabbi of Temple Israel, Boston, today welcomed yesterday's joint statement by Roman Catholic and Protestant leaders deploring racial intolerance, as "an important step in banishing all un-Christian attitudes and outbreaks and as a beacon to guide the Governor's Commission on Religious and Racial Understanding in the formulation of a specific program."

Referring to the statement of William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, and Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Methodist Church leader and spokesman for the Massachusetts Council of Churches, on recent incidents of anti-Semitism in Boston, Dr. Liebman stated:

"This clear, forthright statement by Cardinal O'Connell and Bishop Oxnam expresses the firm opposition of Christianity to all those, adults and youth alike, who have so lost sight of the teachings of their inspired religious leaders as to participate in or condone hatred and persecution of any individual or group.

"I welcome it as an American, concerned lest the present wave of un-American incidents should enable the enemy to recoup their military losses through this divisive propaganda technique.

"I welcome it as a religious teacher, knowing full well that attacks upon Jews are in reality attacks upon religion itself and that wherever and whenever the campaign of anti-Semitism succeeds, anti-Catholicism and anti-Protestantism inevitably follow in rapid succession.

"I welcome it as a Jew, since it implicitly recognizes that anti-Semitism is not a Jewish problem, but an attack upon the basic concept of our culture and civilization—the individual dignity of man.

"I welcome it as a spiritual leader, because it betokens the reaffirmation by religious leadership of its traditional role as the unflinching champion of respect and understanding among all peoples.

"I welcome it as a member of the Governor's Commission on Religious and Racial Understanding as an important step in banishing all un-Christian attitudes and outbreaks and as a beacon to guide the Commission in the formulation of specific programs.

"I welcome it as a teacher, as a statement of the moral bases upon which adults may fashion their teachings and upon which children may build their attitudes.

"The statement is a positive and healthy assertion of the fact that hatred or persecution of any group is not only inimical to the basic doctrines of Church and State, but diametrically opposed to them. Let everyone apply the message contained in this splendid statement in their activities and attitudes and the axis of passion, prejudice and persecution will be supplanted by the brotherhood of man."

$1,000 for an Idea

Benjamin Prindle, who accepted a wartime job with General Electric but a year ago, suggested the use of a finishing machine to speed up gear shaping production and has been awarded $1,000 for his idea, the highest made in the Pittsfield, Mass., works in 10 years.

Many Choices of Names For This Montana Girl

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 26 (AP)—Dinner will be colder than an Eskimo's lunch bucket if the Edmund L. Wests call their new daughter by her full name.

The youngster, as officially recorded, is Adele Barbara Charity Diana Evelyn Faith Grace Hope Ida June Kay Lucy Marie Natalie Ophelia Penelope Quelia Rebecca Sally Tina Ulrica Victori West.

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Mr. Dave Minor, the man who guarantees if you can hum, whistle, or sing a tune, and if you are willing to spend a few minutes a day for three weeks at the piano, he can teach you to play the piano by ear entirely without music notes of any kind. It sounds too good to be true, but it is true. You can prove it for yourself, just by mailing the coupon.

Special Introductory Offer
Here is an outstanding offer to anyone who would like to play the piano. Mr. Minor has just completed a new "play by ear" piano course that is the easiest and quickest method you ever saw. It's so good and so practical that if, in three weeks, you're not actually playing the piano, your money back. Now isn't that fair? So, don't wait. Mail the coupon now and get in on a special offer so wonderful it's amazing!

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Even if you never played the piano or don't know one note from another, Dave Minor's new improved "play by ear" piano course must teach you or you are not out a red cent! It contains all the pictures, all the easy-to-follow instructions. It's as simple as ABC. 25 lessons in all, less than 6c a lesson! For over 25 years, Dave Minor has been teaching folks to play the piano. He has thousands of satisfied students, but never before has he been able to offer you such a complete and simplified method to play the piano by ear. You start playing chords at once, and soon you'll be playing all kinds of songs from Dave Minor's big free song book, for your own pleasure and for the entertainment of your family and friends. Mail the coupon, pay $1.49 plus C. O. D. postage on arrival on guarantee you may return course in three weeks, if not satisfied, for full refund.

FREE Dave Minor's Famous "Play by Ear" Piano Song Book Given Free

If you act promptly, now, Dave Minor will give you, absolutely free of extra costs, his big 72-page book of 80 America's favorite songs. There's not one note of music in this book, but it teaches you to play waltzes, ballads, marches, patriotic and popular songs. All you do is follow the first few pages of the Piano Course and you can play any song from this Deluxe Song Book. You get this Song Book free just by ordering the new and simplified "play by ear" piano course that is guaranteed to teach you to play the piano or money back. Mail coupon today.

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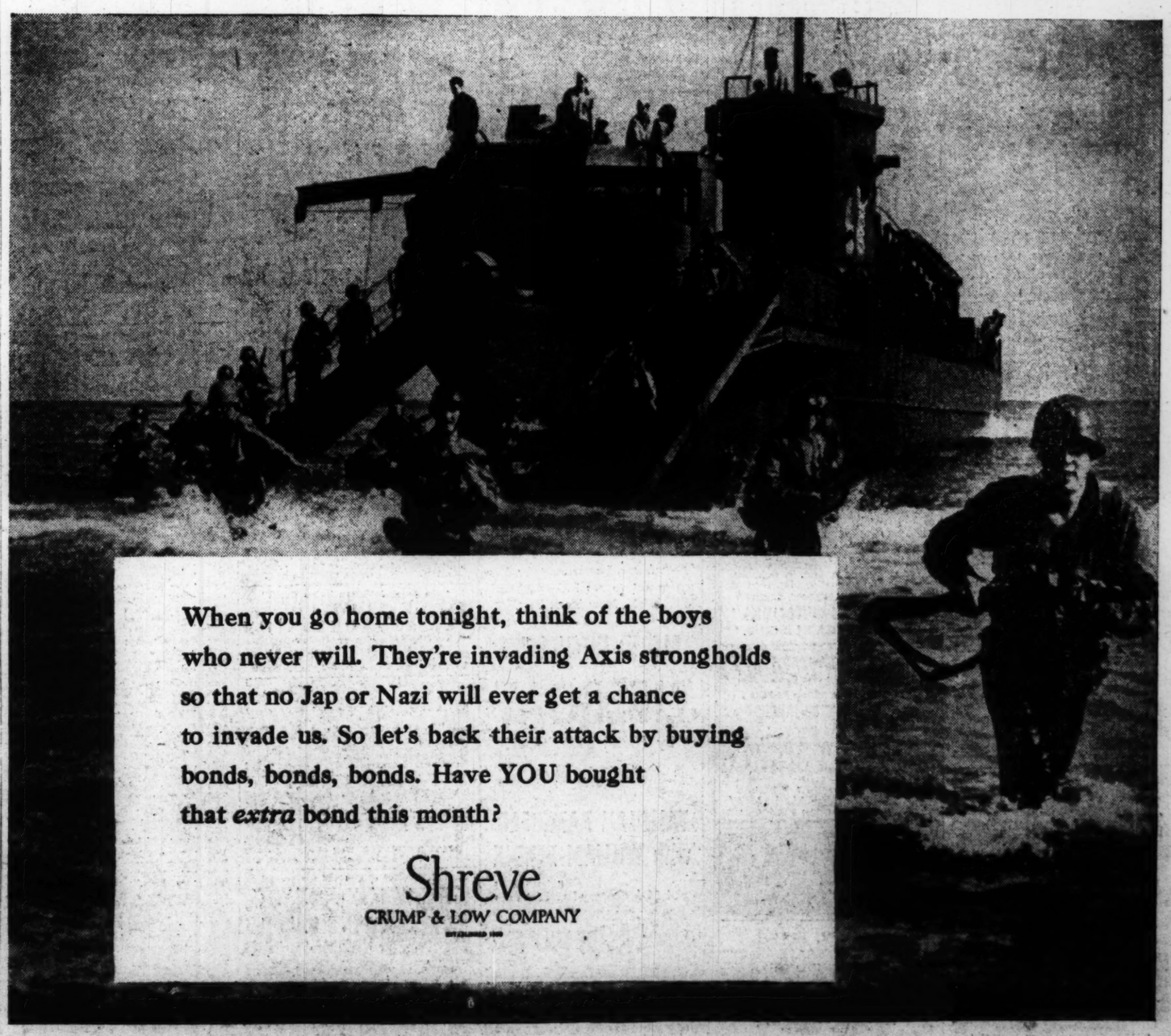

When you go home tonight, think of the boys who never will. They're invading Axis strongholds so that no Jap or Nazi will ever get a chance to invade us. So let's back their attack by buying bonds, bonds, bonds. Have YOU bought that *extra* bond this month?

Shreve
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY

'Fighting Seabees' Coming to Screen—Art Exhibition—Concerts to Come

'Mme. Curie,' 'Acquaintance,' 'Gang's All Here' Continue

"The Fighting Seabees," with John Wayne, Susan Hayward, and Dennis O'Keefe, will have its New England premiere at the Paramount and Fenway Thursday. The film tells a melodramatic story about the origin of the Navy's construction battalions. A romance has been worked into the pattern of the narrative. Edward Ludwig directed, and the production was made with the co-operation of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the U. S. Navy.

The companion feature will be "O My Darling Clementine," a musical comedy, with Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray, Irene Ryan, the Radio Rogues, and Roy Acuff and his orchestra.

'North Star' Feb. 1

As it stands at present "The North Star," telling the story of a Russian border village inundated by the Nazi invasion, will be shown at the Keith Memorial beginning Tuesday, Feb. 1. The cast includes Anne Baxter, Dana Andrews, Walter Huston, Walter Brennan, Ann Harding, and Jane Withers.

Continuing Films

Continued engagements are announced for the following theaters:

State and Orpheum — "Madame Curie," notable film biography, with Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon to play the principal roles. Second week begins Thursday.

Keith Memorial—"The Gang's All Here," Technicolor musical, with Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda, and Benny Goodman and his orchestra; and "Charlie Chan in Secret Service." Continuing for a third week.

Metropolitan—"Old Acquaintance," film from John Van Druten's play of the same name, with Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins to head the cast. Second week begins Thursday.

'Sing a Jingle'

Jimmy Dorsey and his orchestra will head the entertainment on the stage at the RKO Boston beginning Thursday. The film will be "Sing a Jingle," with Allan Jones and June Vincent.

'True to Life'

At the Uptown beginning Thursday one of the features will be "True to Life," with Mary Martin, Franchot Tone, and Dick Powell. The other will be "Pistol Packing Mama," with Ruth Terry and Robert Livingston.

'Guadalcanal Diary'

Starting Thursday "Guadalcanal Diary," with Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan, William Bendix, Richard Conte, and Anthony Quinn, will be seen at the Washington Street Olympia and Scollay. The other feature will be "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House."

'The Fighting Seabees' on Location

The film, in which John Wayne, Susan Hayward, and Dennis O'Keefe play the principal parts, comes Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway.

On the Stage

"Thank you, Svoboda," starring Sam Jaffe, is announced to make its debut at the Plymouth Theater in Boston starting Feb. 14. The engagement here is for a week. The cast includes Whitford Kane, Paula Bauersmith, Francis Compton, Arnold Korff, Edward D'Oize, and Grover Burgess. The play is a dramatization by H. S. Kraft from a novel by John Pen. Milton Baron is the producer.

Edward Chodorov's play, "Decision," will close its engagement at the Wilbur on Saturday, a week earlier than planned, and will advance its New York opening to next Wednesday.

In New York the Playwrights' Company production of Maxwell Anderson's play, "Storm Operation," is announced to terminate its engagement at the Belasco Saturday night.

Billy Rose will return the Ziegfeld Theater in New York to stage attractions in September with a revue, "The Seven Lively Arts."

'Jacobowsky' and Mr. Kazan

The day after he was graduated from Williams College, Elia Kazan decided that the nine-to-five routine of a business office was not for him. Being "too lazy to work in an office," he chose what he thought would be the more leisurely ways of theatrical life, only to discover that the joke was on him. There is plenty of hard work in the theater.

Today Mr. Kazan, who is directing the Theater Guild-Jack H. Skirball production of "Jacobowsky and the Colonel" which arrives at the Plymouth Theater Monday with a cast including Louis Calhern, Annabella, Oscar Karlweis, and J. Edward Bromberg, is recognized as one of the most indefatigable workers on Broadway. He has not only established himself in the theater as an actor, but also has won a firm foothold as a director.

During his four years at college, Mr. Kazan waited on tables and did other odd jobs to support himself. He was graduated "cum laude" in English. He wasn't particularly interested in the theater at the time. What started him on a stage career was an unexpected scholarship at the Yale Drama School, after which he went to New York and became an apprentice in the Group Theater.

He stage-managed the Group's productions of "Men in White," "Gold Eagle Guy," and "Awake and Sing." He had no thought of acting until a friend in the same group, Clifford Odets, insisted that he alone could play the taxi-driver in the author's one-act play, "Waiting for Lefty." That was followed by leading roles in other Group productions: "Paradise Lost," "Golden Boy," and "The Gentle People."

A call from the West Coast gave Mr. Kazan prominent roles in two motion pictures, "City of Conquest" and "Blues in the Night." After appearances in two more stage plays, "Liliom" and "Night Music," he had his first directorial assignment—the Group Theater's "Casey Jones." He staged "Thunder Rock," "Cafe Crown," and the Pulitzer Prize winner, "The Skin of Our Teeth." Next came an entirely different production, "Harriet," starring Helen Hayes.

Mr. Kazan spent the rest of last winter between Washington and New York, working on "It's Up to You," a play to inform the public of the black market. When it had finally been cleared with all the necessary governmental departments, it had to be put on in nine days. The production was almost as elaborate as his next achievement, "One Touch of Venus," the first musical comedy to be staged by him.

Directing two productions in one season is hard work—but Mr. Kazan now is at work on his third production, "Jacobowsky and the Colonel."

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Comic Skit. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—7:48 p. m.—"Wavelength Announcements." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"George Blake Speaking." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLQ3, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—"Radio Theater." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—London Column: Eric Baume. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Naval Chapel Glass Shown By Burnham

Stained glass made for the David Adams Memorial Chapel at the U. S. Training Base, Norfolk, Va., will be shown at the workshop of Wilbur Herbert Burnham, 1126 Boylston Street, through January.

This is called a Palladian window for the shape that corresponds to designs of the influential Renaissance architect. The central panel is taller than the two rectangular shaped flanking panels, and it is arched.

The theme of the central panel is the "Majesty" with a smaller illustration below of the Nativity. Decoratively deployed over the side panels are the various motives of naval insignia. Emblems and symbols are worked into the general pattern, which is compact and exquisite. Mr. Burnham has taken into consideration the Renaissance architectural style of the chapel and the glass is greatly enriched by sumptuous motives typical of that era. The figures themselves are portrayed in the flat and patterned manner of medieval Christian usage, but they are kept harmonious with the all-over rhythmical, linear, multicolored design. There is no ineffectual spot; every morsel of glass, every delineation is meaningfully integrated. The result is one of dignified luxuriance, of quiet animation.

In exploring and watching stained glass, the salient and commanding feature is color, color as it is directed, enlivened, muted, enhanced, intensified by the craftsman and by the natural daylight. In this group the predominant colors are blue, red, and gold. They are opaque, luminous, vivid, subdued, pearly, according to the time of day, the prevailing atmospheric condition. The window has become a delicate instrument upon which light plays its tune.

While most of the surface of the glass results from an assemblage of vari-colored pieces, held secure by the grooved leadings, there are episodes of flashed glass. The latter is glass consisting of layers of different colors. Designs are etched upon one layer, permitting the inner color to come through. The passages of flashed glass are especially delicate. They allow a more precious handling than the leaded areas.

D. A.

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Bette Davis

In "Old Acquaintance," continuing at the Metropolitan.

'Mme. Curie' in New York

At the Radio City Music Hall in New York, "Madame Curie" will begin a seventh week on Thursday. Only three other pictures have run for more than six weeks at that theater, the banner film house in the country.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Band Concert.
3:15 p. m.—Novatime; Music.
3:30 p. m.—String Music.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands.
5:30 p. m.—Record Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Serenade; Jim Boring.
6:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, news.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, news.
3:15 p. m.—FM Broadcasters Convention.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Music in Variety.
4:45 p. m.—Nashville Varieties.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Snapshots; Songs.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—"In the Gloaming."
7:30 p. m.—"Halls of Montezuma."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Ousler, Reporter.
8:30 p. m.—Xavier Cugat's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—"Believe It or Not."
9:30 p. m.—"Soldiers With Wings."
10:00 p. m.—Royal Arch Gunnison, news.
10:15 p. m.—Sport Preview: A. Ward.
10:30 p. m.—Tony Pastor's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Drama; Music; Weather.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

Schmitz, Lotte Lehmann To Be Heard in February

Ruth Posselt, violinist, appearing in Jordan Hall on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 30, assisted by Lukas Foss at the piano and by E. Power Biggs at the organ, will give the following program:

Chaconne for Violin and Organ...Vitali
Sonata in A major for Violin and Piano.....Bach
"Nigun".....Bloch
Three Preludes.....Shostakovitch
Rumanian Folk Dances.....Bartók
Sonata for Violin and Piano...Copland
Jota.....Falla
"Hexapoda" Suite.....Bennett
"Ghost Dance".....Levy

Civic Changes Date

The Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor, announces two presentations of its ballet program—for March 1 and 2, New England Mutual Hall, 8:30 o'clock. This causes alteration in the concert calendar, which originally fitted the Civic Symphony into Feb. 24.

A Schmitz Piano View

E. Robert Schmitz, pianist, will appear in Jordan Hall on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 12, offering the following program:

Burlesca in G minor.....Scarlatti
Bourrée in B minor.....Scarlatti
Choral-Prelude No. 5.....Bach-Busoni
Prelude and Fugue in A minor.....Bach-Liszt
Prelude, Choral, and Fugue...Franck
Spanish Dance.....Falla
"El Puerto".....Albeniz
Pavane.....Ravel
Rigaudon.....Ravel
Toccata.....Ravel
Etudes.....Debussy
Préludes.....Debussy
Toccata.....Debussy

Lehmann Songs

Lotte Lehmann, soprano, appearing in Jordan Hall on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 13, assisted by Paul Ulanowsky at the piano, will present the following songs:

Dido's Lament.....Purcell
"Tu lo sai".....Torelli
"Come Let's be Merry".....Old English
"Adelaide".....Beethoven
"Wonne der Wehmut".....Beethoven
"Der Wanderer".....Schubert
"Die Forelle".....Schubert
"Frühlingsnacht".....Schumann
"Unbewegte Laue Luft".....Brahms
"Es träumte mir".....Brahms
"Auch kleine Dinge".....Wolf
"Wiegenlied".....Strauss
"Ständchen".....Strauss
"Après un rêve".....Fauré
Paysage.....Hahn
"Velvet Shoes".....Thompson
British Children's Prayer.....Wolfe

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Orpheum—"Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 9:35, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 4:55, 7:35, 9:55.

Plymouth—"The House in Paris," by E. Mawby Green and Edward Allen Fellbert. Starring Ludmilla Pitoeff. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last performance Saturday evening.

Wilbur—"Decision," by Edward Chodorov. Presented by Edward Choate. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last performance Saturday night.

Boston Opera House—"Trial by Jury" and "Pinafore," presented by the Sullivan Opera Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. 3:35, 6:25, 9:25. "Coastal Command." 3:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Fenway—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan, William Bendix. 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "The Good Fellows," Helen Walker, James Brown. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 10. "Charlie Chan in Secret Service," Sidney Toler, Gwen Kenyon. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. 1:30, 5:20, 9:20. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3:30, 7:40.

Majestic—"None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. 10:30 a. m., 1:08, 3:56, 6:44, 9:32. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal. 11:54 a. m., 2:42, 5:30, 8:18.

Metropolitan—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins, Gig Young. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:30. "The Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 8.

Modern—"True to Life," Mary Martin, Dick Powell, Franchot Tone. 11:06 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:25. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:30.

Orpheum—"Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 9:35, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 4:55, 7:35, 9:55.

Paramount—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan, William Bendix. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:25, 9:35. "Good Fellows," Helen Walker, James Brown. 11:15 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8.

RKO-Boston—"Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 11:07 a. m., 2:08, 5:11, 8:04, 10:14. Stage Show: 12:34, 3:36, 6:38, 9:18.

Scollay—"No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 11:54 a. m., 2:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Woman of the Town," Albert Dekker, Claire Trevor. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:06.

South Station Theater—"Romancing Along," "Gun to Gun," "Desert Playground," "Mermaids on Parade," "Ghost Treasure," "Speaking of Animals," "Cutie on Duty," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 11:30 a. m., 2:08, 4:43, 7:18, 9:54.

Telepix—"Bombing Germany," "Ringley Bros. Circus," "Hollywood Stars," "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Popular Science Review," two cartoons, News Digest. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:35. "Rookies in Burma," Wally Brown. 2:42, 5:30, 8:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:50. "Woman of the Town," Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. 10:35 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. "Adventures in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 1:48, 7:30.

Allston: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Frontier Badman," Robert Paige.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "The Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway. Regent: "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. "All By Myself!"

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Between Us Girls," 1:48. Continuous from 6:48.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Hostages," Luise Rainer, Paul Lukas. "Claudia," Robert Young, Dorothy McGuire. 1:30, 6.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Passport to Suez." Continuous 3-11. **Coolidge Corner**: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. "Is Everybody Happy," Ted Lewis. **Cleveland Circle**: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. "Young Ideas," Herbert Marshall, Mary Astor. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. "Pistol Packing Mama," Ruth Terry, 1:50, 8. **Harvard**: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 2, 8. **University**: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. 3, 8:05, 9:15. "Fighting Sea Monsters," 1:55, 5, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Is Everybody Happy?" Ted Lewis, Nan Wynn. "Unknown Guest," Victor Jory, Pamela Blake. **Codman Square**: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea. "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 1:30, 7:45. **Franklin**: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea. "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. 3:18, 8:16. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway. 2:04, 7, 9:50. **Park**: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Brenda Marshall.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. 1:45, 7:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. **Mystic**: "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 2:15, 5:30. "Top Man," Donald O'Connor, Susanna Foster. 3:30, 7, 9:45. **Maplewood**: "You Can't Take It With You," Jean Arthur, 9. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, Eddie Bracken. 1:22, 7:22. **Orpheum**: "The Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 2:15, 8. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 3:30, 9:15. **Strand**: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Claude Rains. "Rookies in Burma."

MEDFORD — Medford: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen. **Fellsway**: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford. **Strand**: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "There's Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen.

NATICK—Colonial: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:45, 8. **Strand**: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. "Pistol Packing Mama," Ruth Terry. 2, 8. **Strand**: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. "Hostages," Luise Rainer. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Strange Death of Adolph Hitler," Gale Sondergaard. **Strand**: "Hitler's Madman," John Carradine. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey. **Capitol and Bell Square**: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Here We Go Again," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 2:05, 7:54. "Souls at Sea," Gary Cooper. 3:27, 9:12.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Young Ideas," Herbert Marshall. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. "Get Going," Robert Paige. **Coolidge**: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Hitler's Madman," J. Morison, Alan Curtis.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "There's Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal.

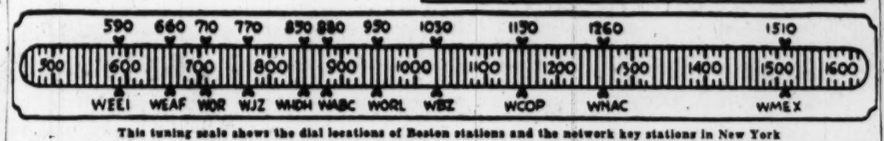
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Higham," Humphrey Bogart, B. Bennett. "Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6.30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellowship: religious program
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Spike Jones' Orchestra	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news.	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in Wildwood	"The Wax Museum"	Food; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	"Listen, Milady"	News service	Louise Morgan;	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	F. Fortescue, Inter	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	Breakfast Club	'Modern Romances': dr	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Let's Hear Tales	Breakfast Club	Food news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: recording.
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River": drama.	Lora Lawton, sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Music for the Missus.
10:15	American Stories	Women and the War	Olmsted Story Dramas	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Open Door": sk.	Fishermen's Prm: News	"Helpmate": drama	"Yankee Tune Factory"	'Goin' Shoppin' with
10:45	Bachelor's Children	"Tops in Bands"	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Marie Mason"
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Kick Conga": music.
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade: sketch	N. E. Cupboard	John Kiley, organ
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	'Brave Tomorrow': dr.	"Spotlight Revue"	"Music for You"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew, Interv'ws	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: Talk	News; Speaker
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; People; Weather	Boake Carter, news.	Musical program
12:15	"Big Sister": sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Tellin' Us"	News service	Musical program; News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills: talk	"Musical Roundup"	Italian drama: music.
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills: talk	Hank Lawson's Music	Italian drama: music.
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking: news	The Little Show: Ray-	News commentator	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	"Hoedown"	kov's Orch.; songs	Jack Berch's Boys	Invitation to the Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	News service	Music in Variety	Treasury Star Parade.
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Prm: News	"Mary Foster": sk.	John Stanley, news	Odds & Ends: Music
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Rodrigues & Sutherl'd	'The Guiding Light': sk.	News; Music Roundup.	Curtain Time
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef: food facts	'Today's Children': sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Curtain Time
2:30	'We Love & Learn'	"Ladies Be Seated"	'Light of the World': sk	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	'Perry Mason': sk.	"Ladies Be Seated"	"Melodies of Home"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	News service
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Gilbert & Sullivan: "Pi-
3:15	Caribbean: Drama	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	rates of Penzance"
3:30	News; Hollywood.	Studio orchestra; guest	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry: Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	speaker	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show: orch.	Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	guest stars: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Voice Information.	Concert Hall	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Julia Sanderson: piano-	Art Kassel's Orch.
4:45	Interview: Date	Concert Hall	'Young Widder Brown'	organ; songs: F Barnes	Tony Pastor's Orch.
5:00	"Five O'Clock Follies": E. Howe	All Star Dance Parade	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Alvino Rey's Or.
5:15	Follies; Quartet	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews": sk.	Irish songs
5:30	Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish songs
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	'Page One': News.	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	CBS World News.	Newscast	Pres Birthday Ball: talk	"Digest": Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	D'Arrigo Serenader	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News: 6:55 J Harsch	Studio orchestra: Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendesvous: Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"Star for a Night": Or.;	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James's Or.	amateurs: P. Kelly	J. W. Vandercook, news	"In the Gloaming"	R. Saltnger, news: Talk
7:30	"Mr. Keen": dr.	Network program	Bob Burns, "Arkansaw	"Confidentially Yours",	Studio speaker
7:45	"Mr. Keen": dr.	Network program	Traveler"; Variety	Fred Lang, news	Studio speaker
8:00	Suspense: V. Bruce	Watch the World Go By	Fanny Brice: F. Mer-	Moods for Moderns	Studio speaker
8:15	'The Locked Door'	'Lum 'n' Abner'	gan; Hanley Stafford	Fulton Ourseler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"The Aldrich Family,"	"Human Adventure": dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Death Valley: News	"On What Basis Can	starring Dickie Jones	"Human Adventure": dr.	Irish music
9:00	Major Bowes Amateur	Russia and Poland	Music Hall: B. Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Han-
9:15	hour program	Agree?"	William Bendix, guest	"Believe It or No"	del's "Water Music"
9:30	Fibber McGee Show:	Vaughn Monroe's Or.	Jean Davis; J. Haley;	"Ask Your OPA: Round-	Classical Album: Han-
9:45	Arthur Kennedy, guest	Dance orchestra: Dram.	show: Edw. E. Horton	table: 'Price Education'	del's "Water Music"
10:00	The First Line	Raymond Gram Swing	Abbott & Costello: Va-	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	The First Line	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	riety: Janet Blair	Biographical Sketches	Dance music
10:30	"Romance": Dick	Musical program	'Marvin Jones': "Food"	Marvin Jones: "Food"	Dance music
10:45	Haymes; guest; or.	M. Piastro, conductor	drama; Music; Weather	Drama; Music; Weather	Bob Chester's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Count Basie's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Harry Green's Orch.	Weather; 'Of Record'	"Grand Presents"	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:30	"Viva America";	Fishermen's program	Music of New World;	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Day's End: music
11:45	Latin-Amer. Music	Dance orchestra; News	"Ways of the Sea"	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Day's End: News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
2—WEEKS—TONIGHT 8:30 Mat. TODAY
SEATS AT OPERA HOUSE AND WILBUR THEATRE
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Thurs. "COX & BOX" and "THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE"; Fri. "PATIENCE"; Sat. Mat. & Eve. "THE MIKADO." Next Week—Sun. Eve., Fri. Eve. "THE MIKADO"; Mon. "IOLANTHE"; Tues. "YEOMEN OF THE GUARD"; Wed. Mat. & Eve. "COX & BOX" and "THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE"; Thurs. "THE GONDOLIERS"; Sat. & Sun. Eve., Feb. 6, "TRIAL BY JURY" and "PINAFORE"; Sat. Eve. "RUDDIGORE." Sun Eve., Feb. 6, "THE MIKADO."
Eves.: 55 to 2.75; Wed. Mat.: 55 to 1.65; Sat. Mat.: 55 to 2.20. MAIL ORDER NOW! Send self-addressed, stamped envelope.

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THE THEATRE GUILD presents (in association with Jack H. Skirball)
Jacobowsky and the Colonel
A New Comedy by Franz Werfel
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
with LOUIS CALHERN • ANNABELLA • OSCAR KARLWEIS
J. Edward Bromberg & a Distinguished Cast
Seats Tom'w EVES: $2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10 Mats. Thurs.-Sat. 2.20-1.65-1.10

WILBUR—ONE WEEK ONLY Ends Jan. 29
EDWARD CHOATE presents (PRIOR TO NEW YORK)
DECISION
A New Play by EDWARD CHODOROV
Raymond GREENLEAF • Gene ANDERSON • Maria MADDREN
Prices Eves. 2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10, .85, .55 MAT. TODAY Mats. Wed., Sat. 2.20, 1.65, 1.10, .85, .55

PLYMOUTH—1 WEEK Eves. 8:30 Mat. Tom'w
LUDMILLA PITOEFF in
The HOUSE in PARIS
EVES. .55-2.75. THURS. MAT. .55-1.65 SAT. MAT. .55-2.20 (Tax Inc.)

SHUBERT MAT. TODAY EVES. 8:30
NATION'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
The New Opera Company Production
ROSALINDA
Music by JOHANN STRAUSS
Book and Lyrics by Fritz Loehner-Beda and Herbert Reinhardt—Complete Production—Company of 100 Direct from Two Seasons in New York.
WED. & SAT. MAT. 1.10 to 2.75. Tax Incl.
EVES. (EX

Unitarian Alliance Women To Help Refugee Children

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Ways of assisting refugee children will be explored at a conference of International Work Chairmen of the General Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women at 25 Beacon Street tomorrow. The Alliance's Committee on International Work, which has called the meeting, is planning to extend its activity this year to the care of young refugees. Mrs. James Howe Volkmann of Concord, Mass., chairman of this committee, has arranged the conference program.

Among the speakers will be Miss Marion H. Niles, case work chairman for the Unitarian Service Committee, who will describe some of the aid already given European children in and out of internment camps.

Miss Niles has many stories to tell of the boys and girls rescued by the Committee. Those brought to the United States include the three sons and two daughters of André Philip, one of the State Commissioners in the French Committee of National Liberation. Had they been forced to stay in France where, according to Miss Niles, they were threatened to be held as hostages, they would have been a serious handicap to their father's work for De Gaulle. Recently, however, after two years with various American families, they joined him in Algiers. Though three of them are still quite young, he wants them to take an active part in the rebirth of France.

The achievement of the Unitarian Service Committee is shared by Alliance workers, whose special interests are the Hibbert Houses or Unitarian recreation centers open to the armed forces in the Eastern theater. Alliance members are raising funds to maintain the American personnel in one of these centers, two of which are in Cairo, two in Alexandria (one for women), two in Tel Aviv, and one in Wady Sarar.

Mrs. Volkman will report on their work.

Sharing the afternoon program with Miss Niles and Mrs. Volkmann, the Rev. Leslie T. Pennington will discuss the work of the Joint Council for International Cooperation, of which the International Work Committee is a member.

Alliances exist in all parts of the United States and Canada. Their missionary work consists in helping Unitarians in foreign countries and isolated churches that are going through difficult times. Together with women of the Unitarian faith in Great Britain, Alliance women in the United States have shared the support of Unitarian churches and schools in the Khasi Hills in the Province of Assam in India.

Chandralehka and Nayantara Pandit, nieces of the Indian Nationalist leader, Nehru, were scheduled to tell the women tomorrow what the Alliance can do for their people in India, but the girls will not be able to be present.

Thursday Programs

Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston—Ivor Astrow, instructor in Russian at Boston University, will discuss "Russia Today" at a meeting of the International Relations Roundtable at 43 Charles Street at 7 p. m. Dinner is at 6 o'clock. Miss Bertha Goldthwaite and Miss Mildred O'Leary are co-chairmen.

International Institute — The Centro Cultural Panamericano of the Boston School of Modern Languages is sponsoring a Pan-American Afternoon. The program begins at 3 o'clock.

Society of Harvard Dames—Miss Elinor Benedict, music student at Radcliffe, will entertain with a cello recital, in Phillips Brooks House at 3 p. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Dr. George Clarke, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Malden, who has made a special study of postwar planning, will talk on "Freedom's Crowning Hour" at 11 a. m. Mrs. Robert G. Paine, chairman of the Boston Branch of Bundles for America will be guest speaker at a Membership Luncheon at 12:30.

Herter Heard in Balsam Suit

Testimony in the trial of the $100,000 libel suit of Louis G. Balsam against Fulton Lewis, Jr., Mutual Broadcasting System news commentator, continued in Federal district court today before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski. Among the witnesses were Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Massachusetts and Sylvester J. Domnisse, sales manager of a Portland, Oregon, grocery house.

Representative Herter, whose name was signed to a letter to the Office of Price Administration protesting the employment of Mr. Balsam as Regional Food Officer in New England, testified to receiving "angry letters" from constituents after Mr. Lewis' broadcasts mentioning Mr. Balsam. The letter signed by 22 New England representatives said that Mr. Balsam should be dismissed unless the charges were disproved, it was brought out.

Mr. Balsam is suing for damages alleged to have been done to his earning capacity and reputation by two radio broadcasts early in 1943 regarding an alleged attempt to secure groceries at wholesale prices from the supplier of Reed College in Portland, Ore., by Mr. Balsam, where he was at that time professor of sociology.

Mr. Domnisse said that the impression he received from a telephone talk with Mr. Balsam in October, 1941, regarding providing groceries at wholesale prices to the plaintiff, was a demand for those prices.

"The impression it made on me was that if we did not meet his requirements he would use his influence to have Reed College take its business somewhere else," said Mr. Domnisse.

Council Earmarks Postwar Funds

In approving expenditure of more than $250,000 from the Governor's emergency fund, the Executive Council today earmarked $175,000 for expenses of the Emergency Public Works Commission in preparing plans and specifications for postwar projects.

Other expenditures included are: For a special commission on tax and real estate laws, for which the Legislature did not provide funds, $20,000; installing new lights in prison shops at Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord, $18,500.

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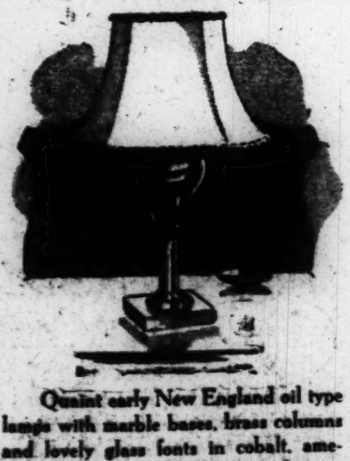
American China Table Lamps



Quaint early New England oil type lamps with marble bases, brass columns and lovely glass fonts in cobalt, amethyst or ruby. Handmade textured rayon shades lined in peach. Lamp with shade is 25 inches high. At Pray's street level Marlboro Shop — $18.95

Charges Made Against Kin Of Deserter

On charges of refusing to give up a deserter from the United States Army on demand; enticing and protecting a deserter, and harboring the same, Russell J. Gustafson and his father, Henry O. Gustafson, both of Worcester, were on trial today before Judge Arthur D. Healey and Federal Jury in the United States District Court at Boston.

Agents of the Army Provost Marshal's Office testified that they endeavored to apprehend Private Roy Henry Gustafson at his home. They said Private Gustafson had been inducted, granted a furlough, and had failed to return. The agents charged that the father and brother threatened to shoot them if they did not leave the property.

Cornelius J. Crowley, one of these agents, testified today that he was told that Roy "will submit to civilian authority and a warrant" but "not to military authority."

"Russell had a rifle in his hand and said he would shoot me if I attempted to force entrance to the house to arrest his brother," Mr. Crowley testified. The agent said to the father, he continued, "I thought you were a Jehovah Witness and did not believe in force." The answer, he said, was, "You don't know very much do you. You'd better go back to school."

Roy in the meantime was apprehended and is now serving a sentence for desertion, as a result of a court martial.

Alfred A. Albert, counsel for the two defendants submitted motions for a directed verdict, claiming there was no evidence that the defendants enticed, or persuaded the soldier Roy Gustafson, to desert. Thomas P. O'Connor, Assistant United States Attorney, argued that when the Provost Marshal's agent went to the house to apprehend Roy, that the two defendants told Roy "You don't need to go if you don't want to."

Judge Healey took the motions under advisement and the Court adjourned until 3 p. m.

Fish Lumpers Still Not Working

Lumpers employed by fishermen at the Boston Fish Pier to discharge the fish brought in by the vessels, were still idle today, refusing to work at the reduced pay levels instituted by vote of the fishermen, while they themselves were idle during their recent work stoppage.

The fishermen, who are only now beginning to bring in large quantities of fresh fish after nearly three months' idleness, formerly paid $15 to each of the five men usually engaged to discharge cargo of 100,000 or less pounds of fish. The fishermen voted to cut the pay for these men to $10. As a result the fishermen were forced to discharge the fish themselves yesterday and today. One of the vessels arriving yesterday was still being unloaded today.

A meeting to adjust the differences is expected to be held in the Union Hall on Thursday, at noon.

11 Large Oil Users Ordered to Coal

Eleven of about 200 larger consumers who are equipped with dual facilities for burning either solid or liquid fuel, and who were given permission to convert to oil during the coal strike, today were ordered to reconvert to coal by the Office of Price Administration Regional Fuel Rationing Office.

Two of the largest Greater Boston users are Wellesley College and H. P. Hood & Sons. Others in New England are Pentucket Mills, Haverhill; Chicopee Manufacturing Corporation, Chicopee Falls; International Braid Company, Providence, R. I.; Tyer Rubber Company, Andover, Mass.; Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham; Atlantic Gelatin Company, Woburn; Firestone Steel Products, Fall River; Lawrence Print Works, Lawrence, and Rumford Chemical Works, Rumford, R. I.

Dr. Edwin H. Byington

Dr. Edwin H. Byington, of Needham, who passed on yesterday, was a widely known Congregational clergyman, writer and lecturer.

Born in Adrianople, Turkey, of missionary parents, he was educated at Phillips Andover Academy, Robert College in Constantinople, Hartford Theological Seminary, Auburn Theological Seminary, and Amherst College.

Ordained in 1887, Dr. Byington served churches in Springfield, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Beverly, Boston, and West Roxbury. He has been retired for a number of years.

Dr. Byington was a full professor at Gordon College in 1927, and held the chair for many years. Minister of the Dane Congregational Church in Beverly for nine years at the turn of the century, he also was active in civic affairs.

He went to the West Roxbury Congregational Church from Beverly, where he served as pastor for 18 years.

Kaiser Clubs Chartered

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 25 (AP)—An Illinois not-for-profit corporation charter has been granted the "Henry J. Kaiser for President Clubs," of Chicago, it was announced today. The announced purpose is "to carry on all activity directed to the object of securing the nomination of Henry J. Kaiser as a candidate for the Republican Party for President of the United States."

Film 'Props' Go to Harvard

Fay

Models Used in Curie Picture Given to University

Harvard University has been given the reproductions of the instruments used by Pierre and Madame Curie in their discovery and isolation of radium from pitchblende, which were used by Walter Pidgeon and Greer Garson in the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film, "Madame Curie." Shown examining the exhibit, left to right, are Dr. William Van Lennep, curator of the theater arts collection of Harvard's Widener Library; Mrs. Richard Dorson, his assistant, and Charles E. Kurtzman, Loew's Theaters executive, who brought the exhibit from the M. G. M. studios in Hollywood.

Stars to Attend President's Ball

Movie star Joel McCrea and his wife, Frances Dee, will appear in person at the President's Birthday Ball in Boston Garden Friday night, it was announced today by Denis W. Delaney, Chairman of the Ball committee.

In addition, the program of the ball, commencing at 7:15 p. m., now includes more than a dozen different bands, plus singers, dancers, acrobats, and comedians, exhibitions of judo and disarming, and a military pageant.

Appleton Gets Honors For Conservation

An award for "distinguished service for conservation" was presented to William Sumner Appleton, Secretary of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, today at the annual conference of the Trustees of Public Reservations at the Women's Republican Club.

Mr. Appleton founded the Society in 1910 and has been Secretary since that time. Although the Society started out with only $300,—$10 from each one of the 30 charter members—today it owns 46 New England properties.

Robert Walcott was re-elected President of the Trustees of Public Reservations. Also re-elected were Henry M. Channing, Vice-President; Allan Forbes, Treasurer, and Laurence B. Fletcher, Secretary.

Chief speaker at the conference was Edwin J. Hipkiss, Curator of the Department of Decorative Arts of Europe and America of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, who spoke on "Conservators of a Cultural Heritage."

He told of the remarkable restoration—by Boston architects—of Williamsburg, and the new plan there for the formation of an Institute of Early American History and Culture. He touched on other restorations of civic and national importance.

Mr. Hipkiss pointed to the similarity of the aims of the Museum, the Trustees of Public Reservations, and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. He explained the Museum's viewpoint of fine arts as compared to that of natural beauty stressed by the other two organizations.

Great Smoky's Plants

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park is believed to have a greater variety of plant life than any other section of the world, more than 1,500 varieties.

Seizure of Woods Plant In So. Boston Criticized

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Experience of the S. A. Woods Company of South Boston, Mass., was cited today by the House Committee Investigating Executive Agencies as an example of why "only the most foolhardy employer will find courage to disobey" an order of the National War Labor Board.

In a report on its investigation of the NWLB's use of authority, Representative Howard Smith (D) of Virginia, chairman, took exception to NWLB orders imposing maintenance of union membership in numerous war plants.

The standard maintenance of membership clause used by the NWLB, Mr. Smith said, provides that all workers who are union members on a certain date must remain in good standing for the duration of its contract or be fired by the company.

"The National War Labor Board, for instance," Mr. Smith continued, "directed the S. A. Woods Co., a peacetime manufacturer of woodworking machinery, but also a manufacturer during wartime of munitions, to include a maintenance-of-union membership clause in its contract. The company refused."

The Army seized both the woodworking machinery and munitions plants, Mr. Smith said, "notwithstanding the fact that there had not been the least dispute in the peacetime woodworking machinery plant and no strike had actually taken place in the other plant, although a labor dispute did exist in the latter."

The Army delivered the plants to another private corporation to operate, and this firm "quite naturally," Mr. Smith said, "decided to concentrate on the more profitable munitions division.

"As a result, even though the War Production Board has begged for production of woodworking machinery, the successor company has eased off and plans to end completely its production of this vital machinery," the majority report said.

The consequences are obvious. When the plants are returned to the owner company, war production will be, for it, in the same category because of the fact that the wartime operation of the plant has, for its own pecuniary advantage, allowed necessary peacetime production to lapse altogether, since postwar production did not concern it."

New Group of Waves

Another group of New England women, many of them from the Greater Boston area, are scheduled to leave here Thursday morning to begin training as Women Reservists in the United States Naval Training School, The Bronx, New York. All have been sworn in as apprentice seamen.

Boston Edison Company says

. . . don't let frost get more than a quarter-inch thick on the freezing unit of your refrigerator. Defrost *regularly* and keep the freezing mechanism from working overtime.

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Telephone lesson for today

5 ways

TO MAKE NEW ENGLAND'S 7 MILLION DAILY WAR-TIME CALLS GO THROUGH FASTER

Always ask yourself "Is this call necessary?" Every unimportant call eliminated . . . multiplied thousands of times daily . . . greatly relieves overcrowded lines.

Please look for numbers before calling "Information." More than half the calls to "Information" are for numbers already listed in the directory . . . congesting switchboards needlessly.

Before dialing, listen for the "hum." Then dial carefully and accurately. Or, in giving your number to the operator please speak clearly. . . . Eliminating mistakes and repetition speeds war calls.

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Plan ahead what you want to say . . . speak in a normal voice with your mouth about one inch from transmitter . . . be as brief as possible . . . small details, perhaps, but all helpful in making war-time calls go through faster.

MULTIPLY YOUR CALL BY
7 million daily . .
YOU SEE WHY EVERY SECOND COUNTS

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

American Patrols Enter Cassino—Allies Down 46 More Japanese Planes

Continued from Page 1

bombed three Allied hospital ships, sinking one.

Meanwhile, General MacArthur's airmen in the Pacific have returned to their old target at Rabaul, the great Japanese base on New Britain, and in a massed raid of escorted bombers have destroyed at least 46 Japanese planes. It was the second day's raid on the base, making a score of 65 Japanese planes destroyed in the two days.

While airmen in the West continued heavy attacks on the Continent with Allied raids today over Northern France, following an RAF Mosquito night raid over the same territory and Western Germany, the Russians continued their pressure against German forces in the north.

Rome Proclaimed In State of Siege

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 26

Dispatches from the Italian frontier today said that German authorities had proclaimed a state of siege in Rome as the progress of Allied troops fanning out from their Nettuno bridgehead touched off a new wave of anti-Nazi activity in the city.

These reports said that Allied sympathizers had attacked German barracks and supply depots, and that bombs had been thrown at military bureaus and at soldiers in the streets.

General Govorov's and General Meretskov's armies pushing south from Leningrad and westward along the Volkhov River, gained the great railway junction of Krasnogvardeisk, where a north-south trunk line crosses the east-west line into Estonia.

Farther south, General Meretskov drove another spearhead across the Leningrad-Moscow railroad north of Chudovo and appeared likely to have the whole line cleared within a few days.

Possession of this link between the nation's two great cities will be of immense importance to the Red Army's communications behind the lines and will greatly facilitate the rapid movement of troops.

Italy:

American Patrols Enter Cassino

United States troops have stormed across the Rapido River in a renewed battle for Cassino—already entered by patrols, field dispatches said—and Fifth Army invasion forces below Rome have advanced against light though increasing resistance, it was announced.

The Nazis apparently were pulling units back from the Cassino front to meet the great threat to their rear. Cairo Radio said the Allies were within 19 miles of Rome.

It now seems certain the invasion thrust has at least cut the Appian Way, and seriously threatens the remaining Cassino-Rome highway, perhaps having it under artillery fire.

American combat units are advancing through mine fields north of Cassino after a second crossing of the Rapido River, a headquarters officer declared.

Headquarters said it had no information that Cassino had been taken.

French troops north of the bastion town were forced from Mt. Croce by heavy Nazi counterattacks, with close fighting continuing.

German planes struck at the sea armadas, and an official announcement declared Nazi bombers had attacked three hospital ships well outside the invasion zone, sinking one. All three were lighted and carried Red Cross markings.

Planes Harass Nazi Supply Lines

Allied planes concentrated on attacking enemy supply routes and troops between the Fifth Army front and the new beachhead, and the main line between Florence and Rome, which the Germans must use to get reinforcements to the Rome area.

The Allies flew 1,100 sorties over the beachhead Jan. 25, compared with 60 by the Nazis. An American naval officer said the enemy attacks were causing "some trouble," however.

He disclosed that Allied warships, including French, had heavily bombarded the road between Terracina and Formia by daylight Jan. 24, and made diversionary bombardments along the coast.

Heavy German counterattacks that drove the Americans back from their first Rapido River bridgehead last week end apparently had slackened. Reinforced United States infantry then crossed the stream at an undisclosed point.

British troops on the western coastal end of the Fifth Army line attacked and occupied Mt. Ceracole, two miles west of Castelforte.

It was considered likely that the Allied advance below Rome had been so rapid the Germans do not know exactly how large the beachhead has become, and headquarters is withholding that news until the Germans determine it by actual patrol clashes.

Ranging wide, Allied planes downed 11 Nazi planes Jan. 25, losing three. Three enemy planes were downed over the invasion beachheads.

Flying Fortresses bombed a railway bridge at Pedaso and one over the Vomano River, both on the Adriatic coast. Other planes bombed Civitą Castellana and strafed railway cars near Stimigliano, north of Rome, hit the road junction at Velletri, northeast of Nettuno, and shot up a locomotive and eight railway cars at Ceccano.

RAF Bostons on Jan. 24 harassed German troop movements between Coprano and Rome, American and British planes struck at Dubrovnik Harbor in Yugoslavia, a radio station near Durazzo, Albania, and a ship off Leghorn.

An unconfirmed German radiocast intimated that American troops had cut the Appian Way at Velletri, 24 miles southeast of Rome, after Allied bombs destroyed the town. At Velletri, 17 miles northeast of the original Allied land point at Nettuno, the Appian Way and the Via Casilina, the other great highway connecting Rome with Southern Italy, are only eight miles apart. The Via Casilina may be reached from Velletri by a good road running northeast to Valmontone.

South Pacific:

Rabaul Raid Nets 46 Nippon Planes

Allied fighter planes torpedo and dive bombers in second-day visits to Lakunai airdrome at Rabaul, New Britain, shot down at least 46 Japanese planes, bringing to 64 the number of enemy aircraft destroyed over the important Nipponese base in two days against a loss of 11 Allied planes.

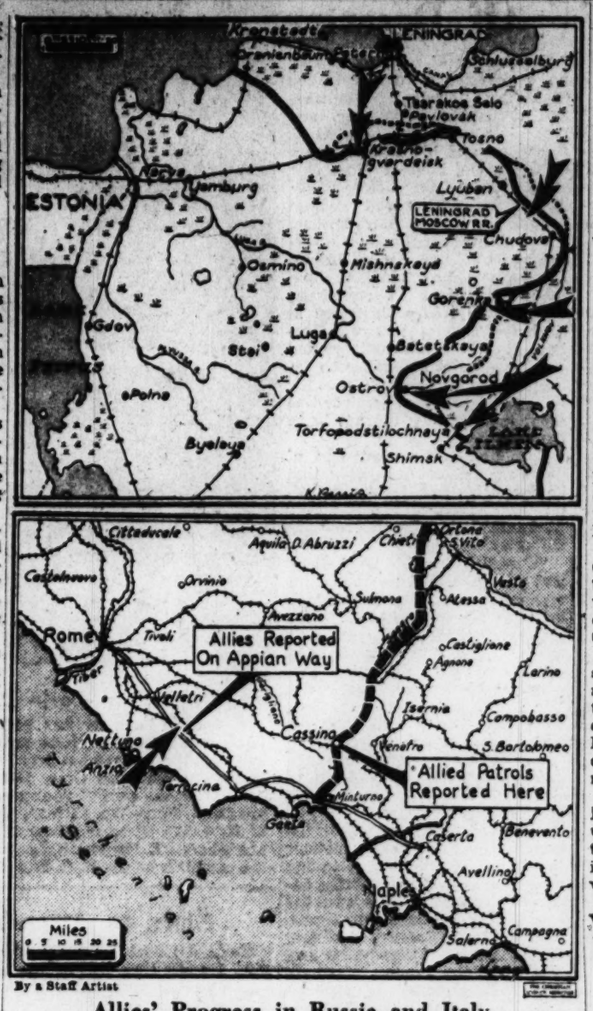
The latest visits, on Jan. 23, reported in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Wednesday communiqué, were made by escorted bombers before dawn and then later by fighter planes. Previous attacks were made Jan. 22.

In the Jan. 23 raid, the bombers destroyed eight parked planes, 17 gun positions, started large fuel fires, and damaged a cargo vessel in Matupi Harbor. Of enemy fighters which attempted to intercept the raiders, 32 were shot down and 14 more probably destroyed. The Allies lost five planes.

Later in the day, Allied fighters returned to Rabaul and knocked down 14 Japanese fighters and probably one more out of a force of 60 which rose to intercept. The attackers emerged from this action without a loss.

Losses for both sides in air fighting over Rabaul since Jan. 1, based on communiqué figures, stand at 243 Japanese planes shot down against 55 Allied aircraft.

The Australians, in their operations in the Ramu Valley of Northeastern New Guinea, have driven the Japanese from strong positions on Kankiryo Ridge in the northern part of Finisterre Range.



By a Staff Artist

Allies' Progress in Russia and Italy

Top—Arrows show points at which Russian forces are closing in upon the Germans in the Leningrad sector. Rapid advances are shown to be bringing the Moscow-Leningrad Railroad, at right of map, more and more under Russian control. Dotted lines indicate points from which gains have been made during the past 24 hours. Bottom—Reports that Allied Fifth Army men are around the Appian Way, 30 miles or so south of Rome, and that patrols of same Army have entered Cassino on Gustav Line, indicate the two forces may be working toward each other, with the Germans in between.

Coningham Heads Force in Britain

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 26

Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham has been appointed commander of the RAF's No. 2 Tactical Air Force, based in Britain, and already has taken over his new post, the Air Ministry announced Jan. 25.

He previously commanded the No. 1 Tactical Air Force in the Mediterranean theater. Command of that Air Force, composed of American and British units operating in support of the Fifth and Eighth Armies, was taken over last week by Maj. Gen. John K. Cannon, commanding general of the United States Twelfth Air Force.

Russia:

Soviet Captures Krasnogvardeisk

A Soviet war communiqué announced that Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad Army had fought its way into the strategic rail hub of Krasnogvardeisk, 30 miles southwest of Leningrad, to sever the important trunk line running west of the Estonian city of Reval. Krasnogvardeisk is also the northern terminus of a railway running southwest to Luga and Pskov.

General Govorov's troops stormed into Krasnogvardeisk from Tsarkoye Selo, 14 miles to the northeast.

Vladimirskaya, nine miles east of Krasnogvardeisk on a branch line to Tosno, junction point on the Leningrad-Moscow main railway line, was captured in this drive, while other units of General Govorov's forces moved across the Leningrad-Moscow line between Tosno and Chudovo.

The Germans were reported battling to hold their grip on these main rail arteries, but their use of them already has been neutralized by General Govorov's swift advance, and the Nazis have been forced to fall back on two secondary lines running south to a junction with other railroads serving Luga and Pskov.

These lines, however, were simultaneously threatened by the westward advance of Gen. K. A. Meretskov's Volkhov Army from Novgorod, which already is reported close to the junction points so vital to German escape plans.

The main Moscow-Leningrad railway was breached in a swift drive from Kirishi, 28 miles northeast of Chudovo.

General Govorov's troops were obliged to force their way through some of the most highly developed fortification systems yet encountered southwest and southeast of Leningrad.

More than 1,800 Germans were reported killed in the Jan. 25 fighting south of Leningrad. Booty included an entire German military train stocked with tanks and guns, the Soviet communiqué said.

Capture by General Meretskov of Ostrov, nine miles east of the Leningrad-Vitebsk railway, placed that escape valve within range of Soviet big guns, thus throwing the main weight of Nazi withdrawal on the last line available—the Leningrad-Pskov-Warsaw railway.

The Germans reportedly were rushing reinforcements from bases further west to meet the accelerated Soviet drive west of Novogorod, which overran 10 important localities in the Lake Ilmen area Jan 25 and pushed on, buttressed by armored trains from which great railway guns swept the ranks of the fleeing Nazis.

In the Ukraine, strong German tank and infantry forces continued counterattacks against Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army east of Vinnitsa and north of Khristinovka, where General Vatutin is attempting to break through to the Odessa-Warsaw railway and the Rumanian frontier. All enemy assaults have been repulsed, the war communiqué reported.

MacArthur Gets Medal on Birthday

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Jan. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt awarded Gen. Douglas MacArthur the Distinguished Service Medal for successes in New Guinea and New Britain on the Southwest Pacific commander's birthday.

The President said in his citation that General MacArthur had "established his forces in positions favorable for continuation of offensive operations" in the war to drive the Japanese from their island bases in this sector.

The medal was awarded on behalf of the President by Maj. Gen. Richard J. Marshall, Deputy Chief of Staff, on General MacArthur's return from inspecting American troops in Northern Australia.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, messaged: "My warm good wishes to you upon the occasion of your birthday and congratulations to you and all ranks of your command on your success in aggressively beating the Jap to the draw at every point. You are carrying the battle to him and hitting him where it hurts most. We are actively behind you in your present offensive."

New U. S. Rocket Gun Shatters Japanese

By the Associated Press

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Wednesday, Jan. 26

America's new secret weapon, the rapid fire rocket gun, was employed in invasion landings at Arawe and Cape Gloucester, New Britain, and Saidor, New Guinea, a spokesman at Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters said today.

The spokesman said they were fired from LCI's (infantry landing craft), amphibious ducks and subchasers, and that when they exploded the rockets seemed to disintegrate everything within a 50-yard radius.

Fired from craft which came in close to shore, the rockets were projected over the heads of the American assault troops as the men approached land.

More Butter Due But Meat Is Less

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Rationing outlook for February:

Less meat, with higher point values, with no changes in pork products;

More butter but no reduction in points;

No change in the shoe allotment;

The continuing threat of reduction in gasoline allowances in the face of a "discouraging outlook";

No change in the supply of new tires, but fewer used and reclaimed tires;

Not enough oil for civilians unless usage is cut down at once, and

No change in the sugar allowance.

Air Over Europe:

Allied Bombers Hit France and Germany

Allied bombers and fighters hammered targets in Northern France for the fourth straight day after swift RAF Mosquitos had broken a one-night lull in the Allied aerial offensive by stabbing at unspecified objectives in Western Germany.

RAF raiders also struck at Northern France during night operations, which were carried out without loss, said the British Air Ministry.

Day raiders encountered poorer conditions than on Jan. 25 when the weather was almost ideal, and were flying under a layer of light cloud as they swept across the Channel.

United States Thunderbolts dropped bombs on enemy airfields at Gilzerijen, Holland, Jan. 25 for the second time in three days as other Allied planes rocked the French coast for the third straight day and the fifteenth time this month.

Americans bombed airfields at Leeuwarden, also in Holland, while Thunderbolt fighters swept the entire Zuider Zee area. American operations were carried out without loss.

Yugoslavia:

Partisan Attack Takes Mrkonjicgrad

Yugoslav Partisans have stormed and reoccupied the Western Bosnian stronghold of Mrkonjicgrad, near Jajce, the recently liberated headquarters bastion of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), but have been forced to evacuate the strategic town of Tuzla in Eastern Bosnia, a war bulletin said.

Mrkonjicgrád was swept up in the German advance down the Vrbas River Valley from Banja Luka, 30 miles to the north, two weeks ago, which also overran the near-by hill fortress of Jajce and several other Partisan-held towns northeast of Sarajevo. Jajce was retaken on Jan. 21 by Marshal Broz's forces.

Yugoslav Fifth Division units have cut the important railway joining Sarajevo with the coastal area of Herzegovina to the southwest and have consolidated their hold on Kalinovic, 25 miles south of the Bosnian Capital, Partisans declared.

China:

U. S. Planes Sink 4 Japanese Ships

Mitchell bombers of the Chinese-American wing of the United States 14th Air Force attacked a Japanese convoy off Fuchow on the East China coast Jan. 24 and sank four vessels totaling 7,700 tons, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced.

Other Mitchells of the 14th Air Force, sweeping the sea lanes between Hong Kong and Nampang Island, sank a 2,700-ton freighter, the announcement said.

All aircraft were said to have returned safely.

Burma:

Bombers From India Blast Base in Burma

American heavy bombers based in India have made a tremendous sweep into Southern Burma, a round trip of more than 2,000 miles, to strike at Mergui on the Malay Peninsula, the Allied Southeast Asia Command announced.

A communiqué said the raid was made Jan. 23 by a large formation of four-engined bombers which attacked shipping at Mergui, a port at the mouth of the Tenasserim River. Results were not disclosed.

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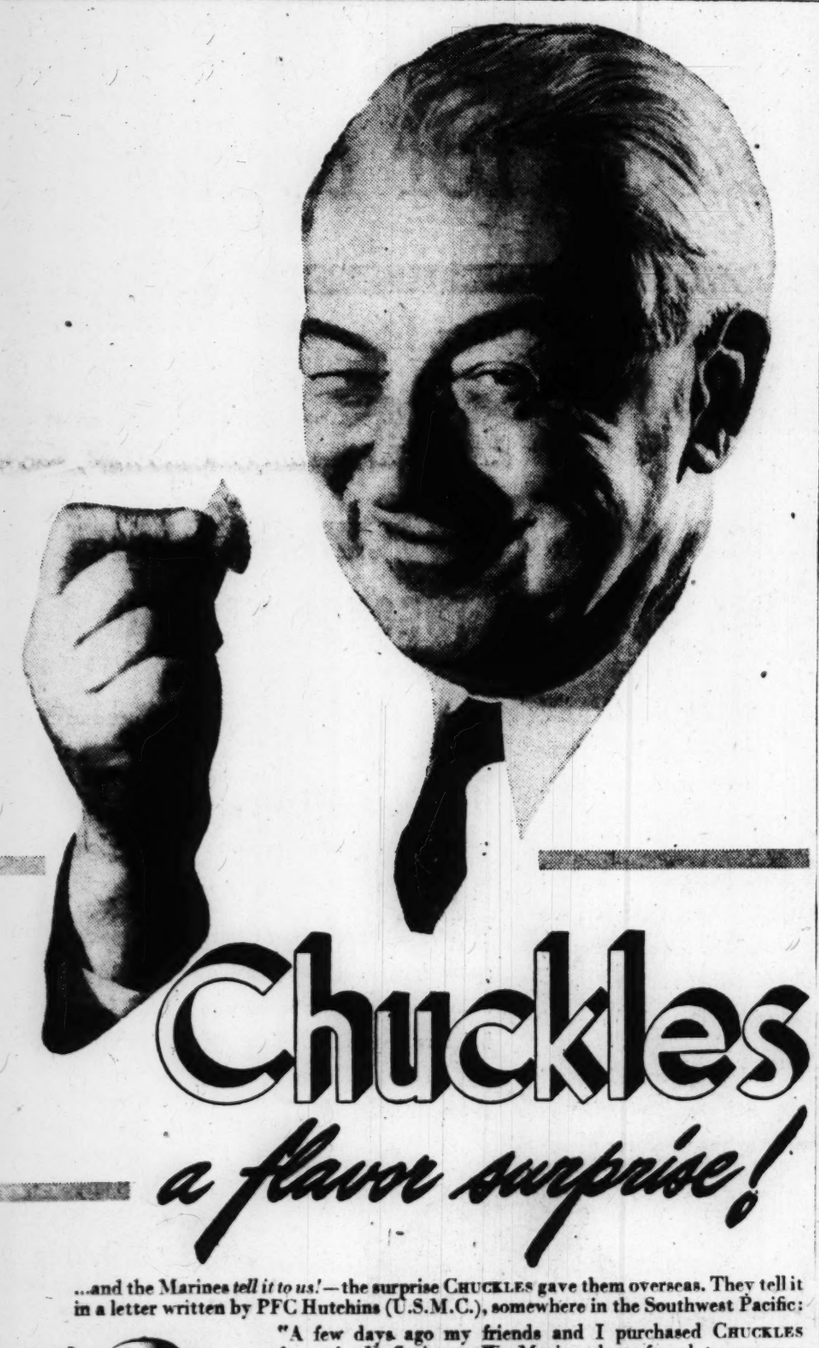

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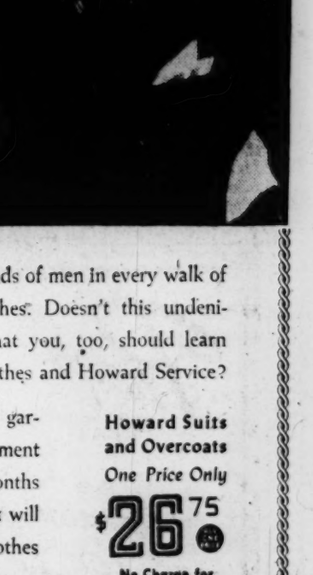

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Whither Postwar Britain? Wider World Role Seen

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 26—Should Britain turn primarily to the west of east after the war?

Should it look across the Atlantic toward the Dominions and America, or across the Channel and North Sea toward the continent of Europe? Os should its policy combine these two directions?

These are the fundamental issues of foreign policy raised by the latest speeches of Viscount Halifax and Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts. The British Ambassador to Washington, who is also a member of the War Cabinet, has emphasized the importance for England of putting relations with the Dominions on the practical basis of more complete co-ordination of defense measures, as well as of greater Dominion participation in framing British foreign policy generally.

Marshal Smuts, who in addition to being Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, was also a member of the War Cabinet while in London, revived in an address before the House Assembly at Cape Town yesterday his earlier proposal for closer union between Britain and the smaller democracies of Western Europe.

Russia's Power Cited

Answering an attack by Dr. D. F. Malan, Opposition leader, on his London "explosive stuff" speech, Marshal Smuts stressed the need for being realistic in discussing the present position.

Referring to the immense power of Russia he said America was in even stronger position today than the Soviet Union which on its part was now not only becoming increasingly powerful but nationalistic and perhaps imperialistic.

For this reason Marshal Smuts emphasized that Britain should "consider well whether it wasn't possible to form a free association of the small countries of Western Europe about Britain which was still the bulwark of western civilization."

In this particular form of a project calling for actual union or federation of some sort between Britain and the smaller democracies of the western world, there is little or no indication presently that the Smuts proposals are supported by the British Government in London.

More Active Leadership

There is, however, a strong and steadily growing feeling on the part of some influential political and diplomatic leaders in London that Britain ought to assume more active leadership and sponsorship of the smaller European countries.

Thus there are two different trends coming to the surface of British foreign policy momentarily: one toward closer relations with overseas Dominions and the United States as represented by the Halifax speech and by the decision announced here yesterday to hold a conference of Dominion Prime Ministers within the next few months; the other toward a closer tieup of some sort with continental Europe and especially the smaller democracies of Western Europe.

Momentarily the accent appears to fall mainly on the side of the Dominions and on the importance of co-operation between the British Commonwealth and the other great powers, mainly the United States and Russia.

A close study of the undercurrents of British thought about postwar foreign policy, however, gives reason to believe that once the war is over and strategic considerations recede in importance, Britain's traditional role as the diplomatic champion of the smaller western powers on the Continent would likely emerge once again.

Wide Co-operation Needed

At the same time, the Halifax speech is an indication that British statesmen now realize that in order to be powerful enough to play their full role in an association of smaller European countries, especially in the western part of the Continent, Britain must be even more tightly linked than before with the Dominions, and must continue to co-operate with the other great English-speaking power, the United States.

The answer to the question, Which way will Britain turn, west or east? is in the end likely to be a characteristic British compromise. There is nothing inherently contradictory between the two roles which England must play.

The Smuts speech at Cape Town fills in the other half of the picture of British foreign policy which the Halifax address at Toronto left blank or nearly so.

Like his earlier "explosive stuff," Marshal Smuts' latest appeal has roused echoes here which can probably be counted upon in the long run to keep the British Cabinet aware that it can no more turn entirely away from Europe than it can ignore its vital links with the rest of the world.

'Scorched Earth' From Both Sides

Wide World

Russia's Smolensk in Hard Path of War

The second oldest city in Russia, recaptured from the Germans after a long occupation, has been left in a state of ruin in the Nazi evacuation. When the Germans entered the city on July 15-16, 1941, they found most of it in flames, as this picture shows. Then it was the Russians who had determined to leave nothing of any aid to the invaders. Now the Germans, compelled to withdraw, have done their utmost to destroy the city which was the site of Napoleon's headquarters.

Closeup of Smolensk: Victory Among Ruins

Continued from Page 1

where, under the German yoke, starvation took its toll.

Inhabitants who had lived through the German occupation told me the sole food ration then was 300 grams of bread for persons engaged in hard manual work, while women and dependents got 200, and children 70 grams.

Here, too, mass executions accounted for many thousands, while thousands of others, including a large number of children, were deported to Germany.

As a total result, the City's population dwindled from 180,000 before the war to about 30,000, and even this number have trouble finding shelter amid the ruins.

I spoke to one woman who pointed toward the roofless shell that once had been an imposing modern apartment house. It had been her home, she said, until the Germans moved her and her family out into the street, taking over her flat complete with furniture and household goods. Ever since she and her two sons, aged 12 and 14, have shared a mouldy one-room cellar with another family without even a proper roof over their heads.

Germans Named Traitor

Thousands of other inhabitants are in a similar or worse predicament, living in the cellars of ruined houses, dugouts and caves in the hillside. This same woman told me that when the Germans retreated they set fire to her house so that she was unable to recover any of her possessions.

Under the German occupation, supreme powers were vested in the German military commandant of the City, General von Schwetz, who appointed a Russian traitor, Menshagin, a bricklayer by profession, as Burgomeister.

Apparently the Germans treated Menshagin with thinly veiled contempt.

A cursory examination of the pages of Menshagin's notebook, which fell out of his pocket when he fled with the Germans before the Russians retook the town last Sept. 25, discloses that he was mainly concerned with the prosecution of petty thefts of foodstuff and firewood and with the operations of the so-called Russian Police Corps, composed of traitors like himself, whose chief function was that of informers.

They kept the Germans advised of the mood of the civil population and made denunciations to the Gestapo.

An apparent victim of circumstances was Prof. Boris Basilyevsky, former head of the local astronomical observatory, whom the Germans forced to serve as Assistant Burgomeister after he had refused the post of Burgomeister.

He claims he did his best, although ineffectually, to use his position to lighten the sufferings of his fellow citizens. At any rate, when the Germans retreated he remained behind, hoping to square himself with his country.

The Germans published three Russian language newspapers in Smolensk with ironic names, "New Way," "Volunteer," and "For Freedom."

The Russian newspaper "Workers Way" continued publication on four sheet of small type throughout the 25 months of the city's occupation. Papers were regularly delivered behind the German lines by air. The edges of the sheets in winter were framed in red so that they would be visible against the snow.

The extent of the destruction of Smolensk is attributed to three circumstances.

First, the City was astride the front line in July, 1941.

Then in September, when the first Russian counterattack from Yelnia and Yartsevo came within 10 miles of the City, the Germans began demolitions preparatory to evacuating. Finally last August and September the Germans knew well ahead that they would be forced to abandon Smolensk and thus had ample time for systematic destruction. Today the work of reconstruction is well under way an dit is estimated that within four years the City will be completely restored, but progress is badly hampered by the lack of manpower, equipment and materials.

A local paper complains of the total absence of such housekeeping necessaries as cups, plates, cooking utensils, buckets, pans; in fact, practically all the elementary utensils that people ordinarily take for granted but can't do without. And Smolensk is only one of hundreds of cities in the wake of the German retreat. This might give American housewives something to think about.

British Transport Does a Huge Task

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Jan. 26—Britain has organized "her wartime transport to such an extent that we are now moving one and a quarter million tons of freight every day of the year," the London Radio said.

"This is being done with fewer ships, rail wagons, trucks and canal barges than Britain would have needed for adequate handling by peacetime service and with less manpower," continued the broadcast.

"The railways alone, for example, have lost 110,000 employees to the forces, but they are moving twice as much merchandise as they did before the war, while through trains for troops and other Government traffic average 2,000 a week. All this is being done by cutting out all waste time and using every available means of transport. Even horses have been mobilized. Ten thousand are in use at one British port alone. No wagon or truck can be allowed to stand still for longer than it takes to load or unload it.

"America is helping by sending prefabricated wagons for British railways. They arrive in eight parts and as they are unloaded they are put together, then loaded with other imports and dispatched on the railways."

Approved Resolution Affects Army Ranks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—A military subcommittee approved Jan. 24 a resolution by Senators Mon Walgren (D) of Washington, Harley Kilgore (D) of West Virginia, and Harry Truman (D) of Missouri, which would bar further promotions in permanent rank for all Army officers until the end of the war.

Chairman Albert Chandler (D) of Kentucky, said the nominations of 14 high ranking officers for promotions in permanent rank, now pending before the subcommittee, would be affected by the measure.

These nominations include those of Lieut. Gens. Jonathan M. Wainwright, Joseph W. Stilwell, George S. Patton, Jr., Brehon B. Somervell, and Joseph T. McNarney [whose ranks are now temporary] to the permanent rank of Major General. All have been held up since last October.

Clark's Forces Likely to Meet German Counterattacks Soon

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 26—Although Gen. Mark Clark's forces have made good headway since their landing at Nettuno in Central Italy, they are likely to meet heavy counterattacks soon. Until these have been launched and defeated, there must be a period of some tensity.

Perhaps I am more apprehensive than I should be owing to my memories of landing at Suvla Bay during the tragic Gallipoli episode of World War I. On Aug. 7, 1915, the first light of dawn broke on a perfectly still autumn morning. I scanned a long line of beach in Suvla Bay through my field glasses.

I saw a shore dotted with soldiers of the 10th and 11th divisions who had landed overnight, practically without opposition—while we at Anzac had borne the burden of night in costly attacks against the Turks on high ground above us so as to keep their attention away from the Suvla beaches.

All that was necessary for success was a vigorous offensive against the lightly held Turkish defences in the hills a short way inland. But the troops and their leaders were for the most part raw, and several days were wasted before a vigorous push inland was attempted.

What could have been accomplished with ease, if done at once, failed when attempted later. The Turks had been given time to rush up reinforcements.

That a similar story will not be told at Nettuno is obvious owing to reports that patrols have already penetrated miles inland and that the Appian Way is under field artillery fire.

But even so, newly landed troops suffer from a great initial disadvantage in that everything they want has to come to them by sea or air while their enemies have the benefit of land communications by which to assemble a striking force at a decisive spot.

In any case optimism must be tempered with a little caution for a day or two.

Empire Press Asks Notice of Planning For Future Parleys

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The powerful Empire Press Union today asked Brenden Bracken, British Minister of Information, to take the Union into consultation "before adopting any new plan for handling publicity for future Allied conferences," such as those recently held at Cairo and Teheran.

In its annual report, made public today, the Union's Council asserted that arrangements for handling news releases at such parleys "need careful replanning." The Council also protested against the double censorship of some news by the British press censorship and Government departments, and urged that all censorship authority be vested in the Ministry of Information.

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Many battles are still to be won. Millions of dollars worth of war equipment must still be made and delivered to the fighting fronts. There are many sacrifices ahead of us.
LET'S GET IT OVER!
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It's a costly job to keep our servicemen equipped and supplied with the essentials of war. Every dollar invested will bring the peace that much more quickly . . . and every American will know he has done his share to win the Victory!
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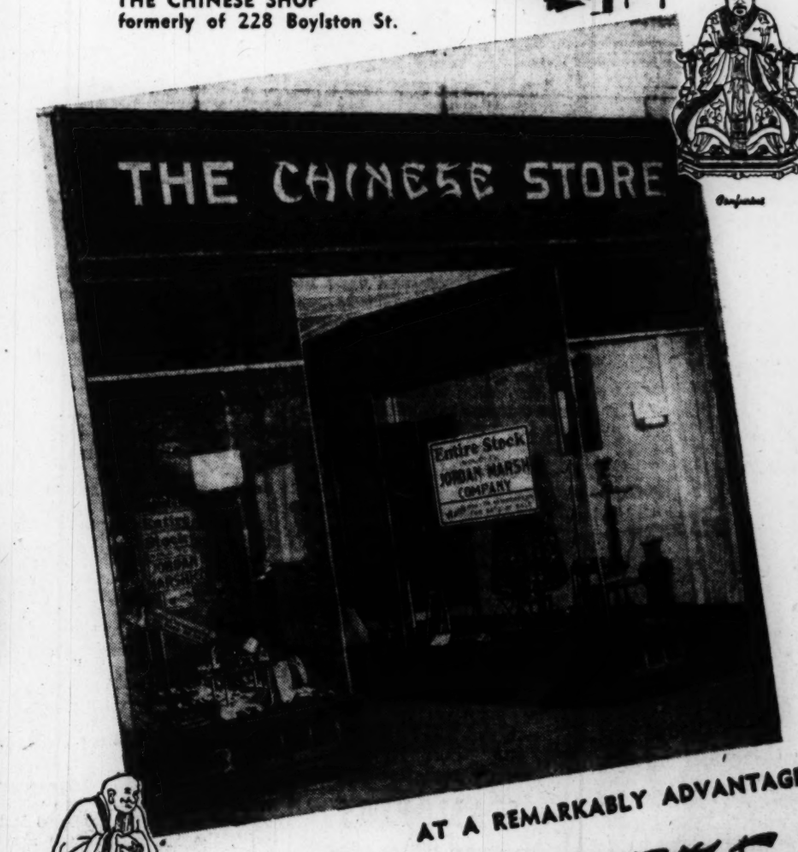

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JORDAN MARSH FOURTH FLOOR ANNEX

NWLB Faces Accusation Of Defying Constitution

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The National War Labor Board was accused by a Special House Committee today of violating the Constitution by requiring maintenance - of - union membership clauses in contracts between workers and employers.

The Committee, set up to investigate "acts of executive agencies beyond the scope of their authority," declares in a report to the House that the Constitution cannot be suspended by the President or his agents "merely because a state of war exists."

If the Labor Board's "autocratic challenge to constitutional authority remains unanswered and unremedied," the report said, "it will imperil our present economic system and will mark the transition of our government from one of laws to one of men."

Five of the seven Committee members, including Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, Chairman, signed the report. A dissenting opinion was filed by Representatives Jerry Voorhis (D) of California and John J. Delaney (D) of New York, who held the Board "has not exceeded authority duly granted to it by Congrses itself."

Not on Party Lines

Signing the majority report with Mr. Smith were Representatives Hugh Peterson (D) of Georgia, Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (R), of New Jersey, John Jennings, Jr. (R), of Tennesse, and Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan.

The majority listed these policies as "highly dangerous and menacing to the system of private enterprise and the constitutional right of judicial review of administrative decisions:

"1. The Board has adopted the policy that . . . financial status or ability to pay of the employer is irrelevant and immaterial and that any employer whose business does not justify the payment of what the Board in its judgement or generosity regards as a decent standard of wages is economically inefficient and ought not to be permitted to remain in business.

"2. The Board takes the position that it has the right not only to fix future wages but to render a money award for back wages for services already rendered and paid for without affording the employer an effective right of judicial review.

New Legal Doctrine

"3. The Board has promulgated a new legal doctrine to the effect that it has the power and authority to compel the parties to execute a contract to do anything that the parties might voluntarily do, irrespective of whether there is any legal or contractual obligation on the parties so to do.

"4. To order an employer against his will to encourage membership in a union by requiring continuance of membership as a condition of employment, or requiring the check-off of union dues as a condition of employment, is so clearly in violation of the . . . law that it is difficult to follow the devious reasoning by which the Board seeks to justify its conclusions.

"5. The . . . Board has not confined itself to labor disputes in war industries but has assumed jurisdiction over all types of interstate and intrastate business, no matter how remotely they may be removed from any connection with the war effort.

"6. Compulsory arbitration which requires the parties to abide by the arbitrator's decision is in violation of the constitutional rights of the parties."

The Committee devoted the larger part of its report to union maintenance orders, under which the NWLB often requires that union members remain members in good standing for the duration of contracts, as a condition to continued employment. Generally, however, the employee has 15 days in which to elect either to (1) remain in the union for the duration of the contract and if he withdraws after the 15 days, lose his job, or (2) to withdraw from the union and continue his job as a nonunion employee.

Deny President Has Such Power

Continuing, the Majority Report said:

"It is the contention of . . . the Board that they are acting by direction of the President of the United States and that the President has delegated such authority to them by reason of his war powers under the Constitution. The President does not possess 'war powers' which authorize him to compel an employer . . . to release workers who do not maintain their membership in a private labor union."

Messrs. Voorhis and Delaney, in their Minority views, disputed the Majority's claim that the Board did not derive from the War Labor Disputes Act of 1943 its authority to issue union security orders.

Benjamin Franklin

quoted to support the Fourth War Loan Drive, says:

"It is undoubtedly the duty of all persons to serve the country they live in, according to their abilities; yet I sincerely acknowledge, that I have hitherto been very deficient in this particular . . . I now take up a resolution, to do for the future all that lies in my way for the service of my countrymen."

Let's All Back the Attack!
BUY WAR BONDS

Hull Sees Argentine Action Diplomatic Victory for Allies

Continued from Page 1

America. The Paraguayan affair tended to confirm this view.

Capital reaction to the Argentine break was generally favorable with Mr. Hull getting considerable acclaim for diplomatically having steered United States-Argentine relations through difficult times into a common channel.

Capital Awaits Proof

The Capital now is awaiting to see how Argentina gives proof of its sincerity. If it energetically cleans up the Nazi espionage activities that had been using Argentina as a base for anti-United Nations action, if it reconsiders and reverses its recent moves dissolving political parties, heavily censoring the press and radio, setting up a state religion, congressmen are prepared to be convinced that the break is really a change of heart, not just a change of head.

One well-informed party here who is skeptical of the sincerity of Buenos Aires' action suggests that the break came at the suggestion of Germany who, seeing that events were going against it generally, hoped to persuade the Americas that now that there was no longer any Axis tie with the Americas they had nothing to fear from Berlin. Axis agents, this person felt, could continue to work underground among pro-Axis sympathizers and lull the Americas to a sense of false security in the outward appearance of unanimity.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that Buenos Aires has broken both with Germany and Japan, something which a month or two ago few persons would have considered in the realm of possibility. The immediate danger that Argentina would set up a rival bloc of pro-Axis nations in South America has now been dissipated.

Move Was Rumored

The possibility of an Argentine break with the Axis has been rumored in Capital haunts for some days. When yesterday it was learned that Secretary Hull and ranking State Department officials and experts were studying a detailed report from Norman Armour, United States Ambassador to Argentina, announcement of the break was expected momentarily.

Mr. Armour, with the British Ambassador to Argentina, Sir Victor D. Kelly, and the Brazilian Ambassador, Rodriguez Alves, were understood to have conferred at length the day before with Argentina's Foreign Minister Alberto Gilbert.

Although the State Department had hoped that Argentina would see the wisdom, economically and politically, of solidifying Pan-American ranks, the Government was prepared to freeze Argentine's assets in this country and accept retaliatory measures if the decision had gone the other way.

Argentina's action now removes the calculated possibility that the United Nations might have had to lose valuable trade intercourse with that country.

That the United States was prepared to face that possibility suggests that it and the other United Nations concerned were becoming less dependent on Argentina for meat, grain, and other products needed for prosecution of the war.

Revolution's Aim

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 26 (AP)—Gen. Arturo Rawson, who led the June revolution in Argentina, but later gave up the presidency to Gen. Pedro Ramirez, asserted today that the Argentine rupture with the Axis "fulfilled the fundamental objective of the revolution." General Rawson is now Argentine Ambassador to Brazil.

Bolivia Protests

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Bolivian Foreign Ministry sent a memorandum to foreign consulates protesting the "negative attitude" which it said the governments of other American republics had taken toward the Government of President Villarroel.

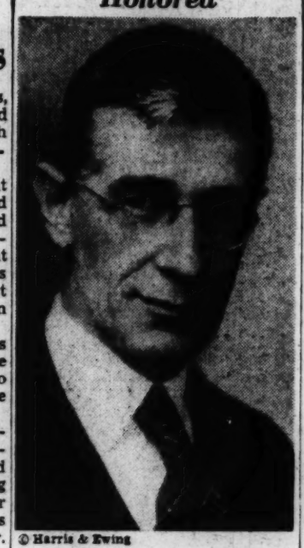
[Seventeen American republics, including the United States, have announced their decision to withhold recognition of the Villarroel regime. The only Western Hemisphere nation which so far has recognized the Regime is Argentina.]

The memorandum said that "not one word or act outside the Republic of Bolivia" could affect the Government's "openly democratic guidance" of the nation.

No Berlin Comment

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Berlin Radio today reported without immediate comment the Argentine decision to break relations with Germany and Japan.

Honored



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Dr. Vannevar Bush

Awarded Edison Medal by American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Edison Medal Won by Work In War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—One of the world's leading researchers is receiving another medal today, but war restrictions on the nature of his work prevent specifying the many ways in which he is contributing to winning the war.

He is Dr. Vannevar Bush, President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development of the war mobilization program. The award is the Edison Medal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

The presentation is to take place at the Institute's winter technical meeting in the Engineering Societies Building here.

The Office which he heads works intimately with all armed services, industry, and academic research, gearing the nation's laboratories to supply the battle fronts with the latest and best equipment.

A graduate of Tufts College, Dr. Bush was a member of the faculties of Tufts and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The medal named for Thomas Alva Edison is the latest of several awards to be received by Dr. Bush from natural science societies.

Though the work of his wartime office is cloaked in secrecy, its scope may be suggested by its $135,000,000 budget.

Argentine Move Curbs Hitler Spy Ring in South

Continued from Page 1

form programs, where there is unquestionable need of reform, for the purpose of disunity and friction.

Resistance Is Difficult

Resistance to such activity is particularly difficult in a country such as Bolivia where the need for reform is acute enough to provide an opening for anything looking like a new deal, and where American interests tend to line up with reactionary interests because America is interested first in getting tin at a low price, not in higher wages or more education for the peons.

This was a situation tailor-made for the most subtle form of Nazi influence. Naziism wears many disguises. Often it poses as the bulwark of stability against revolution and "communism."

Where the native thirst is for change, it puts on the clothing of popular revolution as it did in the beginning in Germany. Always its purposes are to divide the opposition to German imperialism. Such a purpose can have no immediate value in this war. But Nazi Germans have a long view, too.

Friends won in the world today can speak up for them at the peace conference after the war in favor of a gentle peace. Friends made now may also foster more friends at a much later day when they hope to be ready for another war.

That they are interested in such future advantages is plainly told by their activity at this late date when it can accomplish nothing against the firm set of the tide of this war.

The fact is that their South American campaign has increased in intensity as their military fortunes have declined. Their biggest successes to date in Argentina and Bolivia were both scored after their crucial defeat at Stalingrad and after the Anglo-American landings in Africa.

They pushed their gains too far and made them so conspicuous that necessary countermeasures were taken. But breaking their game on the surface only drives it under ground.

Their spy ring goes, but their ideological infiltration of the American continent will undoubtedly be with us for a long time to come and require constant vigilance.

OPA to Stop Coupon Thefts In Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Thomas I. Emerson, OPA Enforcement Chief, said today he was confident that safeguards his department is developing will prevent thefts of ration coupons similar to the one the agency reported yesterday, involving the loss of coupons worth 20,000,000 gallons of gasoline and fuel oil.

"We are not in a position yet to talk about the controls we are working on," Mr. Emerson said, "but we think they will meet the situation."

The loss of the gasoline and fuel oil stamps resulted, the agency said, when the stamps—most of them obsolete for issuance but still good in the hands of consumers—went through the shredding machine of a Washington salvage firm without being destroyed. Subsequently the waste was shipped to a Pennsylvania paper mill.

Following appearance of the coupons in circulation, four men were arrested in Washington and warrants for seven others have been issued in Harrisburg.

Mr. Emerson said thefts and counterfeiting of ration coupons had assumed "serious proportions" in various parts of the country, but he added:

"The situation is by no means desperate and we are confident we can lick it."

As part of a program to prevent thefts, the OPA has already announced it will establish central issuance stations in metropolitan centers to handle distribution of coupons.

White-Collar Spokesmen Link Pay to Cost Rise

Continued from Page 1

needs of each local community. State action is needed on a broad program of teacher recruitment and upgrading of standards, tax reform, economics in administrative organization, and guaranteeing of minimum salaries and other minimum educational provision throughout the state. "In addition," he said, "Federal action is needed for continued leadership in research and co-ordination of effort, and for Federal aid to education to meet the emergency in the salary situation."

The plight of the white-collar worker, now being described to the Senate Committee in detail, has been mentioned by President Roosevelt several times as a chief argument for his food subsidy program which Congress has thus far refused to approve. Information now being furnished the Pepper Subcommittee is expected to be used as fuel in the Administration flight to keep the cost of living down.

Persons who depend on Government allotments because they are too old, too young, or too handicapped to work even in these days of expanded employment had their inadequate means of support described to the Committee by Howard L. Russell, Director of the American Public Welfare Association.

Despite increased assistance voted during the war, no state, he declared, has "actually arrived at adequacy in relation to the cost of living." He urged that the Federal Government encourage higher state contributions by raising the Federal limitation of $20 a month granted to states for aged persons, and eliminating "arbitrary" definitions of needy persons.

Extra Work Needed

George J. Richardson, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Association of Fire-Fighters, said firemen are supplementing their incomes by working during their off shift, either at the Fire Department or at outside work, but even then have not been able to meet the rising cost of living.

Reporting results of a survey in 339 cities, he said that firemen on Jan. 1, 1944, were making an average of $2,075, or approximately $410 short of the purchasing value of their average salary of January, 1941.

Speaking for the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, C. I. O. union, Abram Flaxer of New York yesterday proposed upward adjustment of the "Little Steel" formula, time-and-a-half overtime for local government service, and establishment of boards of arbitration and review on Federal and local levels where employees may seek redress of grievances on wages, hours, and working conditions.

Argentina

Continued from Page 1

conferences on foreign policy which extended far into the night. Meeting with Foreign Minister Alberto Gilbert was a group headed by Col. Juan D. Perron, Undersecretary of War and Secretary of Labor and Social Welfare. Others included Col. Eduardo Avalos, who holds an important military command; Col. Enrique Gonzalez, Secretary to the President, who holds ministerial rank, and Col. Emilio Ramirez, chief of the Buenos Aires Police.

Earlier in the evening, President Ramirez radiocast an address to the nation in which he took occasion to attack political elements he said were operating against the Government, but he made no reference to foreign affairs.

Without mentioning names, President Ramirez warned that "those who conspire against the tranquility of the nation are traitors to the country and will be treated with the severity and violence they merit."

The remainder of his address was devoted largely to problems arising from the recent earthquake disaster which wiped out the Andean city of San Juan.

Church Delegates Meet in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 26 (AP)—Clerical and lay delegates from Congregational Christian churches of the United States convened here Jan. 25 for their annual Missions Council meeting, which opened with elections by two subsidiary groups.

The State Superintendents' organization, made up of leaders from each state, elected the Rev. Samuel W. Keck of Huron, S. D., President, succeeding the Rev. E. Merle Adams of Lincoln, Neb. The Rev. Ralph Noyce of Grinnell, Iowa, was named Secretary.

Presidents of the church's Women's Organizations selected a five-member executive committee including Mrs. Harry Farr of Greeley, Colo., Mrs. G. J. Thomas of Winston-Salem, N. C., Mrs. G. J. Davey of Watertown, S. D., Mrs. W. S. Wisseman of Greensboro, N. C., and Mrs. Florence Murdey of Seattle, Wash.

Allied Raids on the Marshalls Draw Stiffer Enemy Defense

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, Jan. 26 — All signs point to intensified air attacks against the Japanese bases on the Marshall islands, Pacific Fleet press releases of the past few days show a marked increase in the raids — and some increase in enemy resistance.

The Marshalls have been under air attack almost daily for more than two months, but, until the past week end, the raids by Army and Navy planes have been relatively light and dispersed.

There are signs now, however, of more concentrated attacks on selected targets. Indications are that the Japanese will draw reserve air strength in their attempt to match the increase in pressure of the United States bombers and fighters.

This possibility was suggested by the action the past week end when strong forces of enemy fighters intercepted the mediums attacking Maloelap.

Strong Air Opposition

This was the strongest air opposition experienced by American planes for more than a week and appeared to indicate that the Japanese are ferrying fighters into the Marshalls via the Carolines cautiously to avoid any heavy losses by surprise attacks on grounded planes.

If the location of fighter opposition indicates the value the Japanese place on their bases, then Maloelap appears to be a prize possession.

Maloelap is one of the largest atolls in the Marshalls, located strategically on the eastern edge of the Deisland group. Fighters from Maloelap presumably guard the eastern and southeastern approaches to the Marshalls.

In recent attacks United States bombers found this atoll a hornet's nest of fighter opposition, but they did not encounter much fighter opposition elsewhere.

Lack of fighter opposition from other bases may be partially attributable to the neutralization of those air bases by United States planes.

Little Time for Repair

It is assumed that the Japanese have little opportunity to repair the five Marshalls bases which a communiqué of the 7th Air Force on Jan. 14 listed as "partially neutralzied."

The size of the task facing United States forces at the Marshalls may be gauged by comparison of the air preparations preceding the invasion of the Gilberts with the continuing attacks against the Marshalls. Only six days of bombings preceded the landings on the Gilberts.

United States bombers began their attack on the Marshalls regularly in the middle of November at the time the Gilberts were first hit and have continued the attacks almost daily since then.

'Little-Money' Bond Sales Nearly Billion Dollars

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—War Bond sales of $90,000,000 sent the Fourth War Loan "little money" total to $953,000,000 last night, the largest increase since daily reports were begun last week.

The Treasury said the total included money reported up to Jan. 24. It amounted to slightly more than 17 per cent of the $5,500,000,000 quota for individual sales.

Americas Now All Anti-Axis

Argentina's severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis today completed the lineup of the 21 nations in the Western Hemisphere against Germany and Japan.

Latin American countries began entering the war at the side of the United Nations on Dec. 8, 1941, the day after Pearl Harbor, and the declarations have continued at intervals since.

Bolivia, Cuba, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama all declared war against Germany, Italy and Japan. Haiti and Nicaragua also declared war on Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania.

Brazil declared war only against Germany and Italy, but broke off diplomatic relations with Japan. Colombia declared a "state of belligerency" against Germany and ended diplomatic relations with Italy and Japan.

In addition to Argentina, the other countries which have severed diplomatic relations with the Axis without declaring war are Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

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Lecture on Christian Science by Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B.

Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., of Toledo, Ohio, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Religion of Reality," last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by Margaret Crawford, C. S. B., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends: On behalf of The Mother Church I welcome you to this lecture on "Christian Science: The Religion of Reality."

The question as to what is real and what unreal has puzzled the ages. Although Christ Jesus clearly taught and demonstrated that good alone is real, and although Christian Science has, through the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, been repeating this teaching and demonstration for almost three quarters of a century, humanity is still suffering from the belief that evil is real and powerful.

No life, no civilization based on the belief that both evil and good are real can survive.

The wishful thinking of the human mind will, if indulged, keep the good we desire always in the future, just around the corner, as the famous couplet says:

"Hope springs forever in the human breast;
Man never is, but always to be, blest."

Every activity of the Christian Science Church is devoted to proclaiming:

"Beloved, now are we the sons of God . . ."
". . . now is the day of salvation."

As we gratefully accept the practical message of this lecture we shall be blessed here and now, and the whole world will feel the benefit.

Our lecturer is a member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church. I am happy to present Paul A. Harsch of Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Harsch.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

We have come together to consider the real as opposed to the unreal, the untrue, and insubstantial. What is reality? We constantly ask ourselves this question. It is life, indestructible and eternal. It is love, that never falters, fears, or changes. It is truth, which has no element of falsity. It is mind expressing itself in boundless and unvarying intelligence. It is the spiritual fact as opposed to the material fable. It is spiritual understanding, the understanding that there is an inexhaustible and always-available source of good, that is, an ever-dependable Principle. It is God made manifest.

Because we are glimpsing this reality in some measure, our lips continually praise the Father of all in words which are an echo of Peter's on the mount of transfiguration, "It is good for us to be here." Or we say with the Psalmist, "O clap your hands, all ye people; shout unto God with the voice of triumph." Then we add: What priceless knowledge it is to be assured that only good is real, that life alone is the fact, that truth can never be altered, that love is ever about us, caring for and protecting against all claims of evil! This is a glimpse of reality.

The interval between the year 1866, when the healing Christ, Truth, appeared to Mary Baker Eddy, and this present year of grace, 1944, constitutes a lapse of only a trifle over three quarters of a century. Yet during that extraordinarily brief period the thinking of the world has experienced a transformation so profound and so radical that few as yet perceive its significance and still fewer recognize its source.

This altered thinking cuts deep into the very heart of accepted theory and practice along almost all material lines. We are convinced that this change in thinking has stemmed from an improved concept of man's responsibility to his fellow man. This in turn is the result of a bettered understanding of Deity, and a realization, at least in part, that in their true spiritual nature all men are sons of God, endowed with the dignity, rights, and privileges of such sonship. In other words, mortals are beginning to glimpse the underlying reality of all things.

Dimly, yet, as through a mist, but nevertheless with a growing degree of clarity, mortals in rapidly increasing numbers are seeing that man is not two beings. They are seeing that he is not material today and spiritual tomorrow, or perhaps a strange admixture of both matter and spirit now. They are seeing with a clearer perception than before that man expresses divine qualities, and that these qualities are real, undying, indestructible. They are seeing, as a consequence, that this real man is clothed with the dignity and dominion of the son of a royal Father.

Spiritual Universe Alone Is Real

There is growing in human consciousness slowly, painfully, but surely the conviction that the spiritual universe alone is real and that man is spiritual. It is this conviction which is producing the changing thought of humanity. It is not being argued here that mortals in the mass have followed this line of reasoning or accepted these conclusions and are acting in accordance with them. Our only claim is that many thinkers are uneasily conscious that their long-accepted concepts are no longer tenable. They realize that the old foundations are crumbling. Oftentimes they feel themselves swept away as by some fierce flood with no rescue in sight.

But, notwithstanding this state of semiconfusion and uncertainty, the conviction of man's indivisible relationship with the Father grows. Openings in the clouds of material sense occur more frequently and glimpses of the real are obtained more often and for longer periods. As this conviction becomes stronger it takes hold of the individual, as truth always must, and becomes a more controlling influence in his entire thinking, and consequently in all his human relationships. It is this vital force which we now declare to be operating in human consciousness more powerfully and visibly than ever before in human history.

Centuries of slow and intermittent progress have brought us at last to this period of global unrest. Let us look back for a moment over the three quarters of a century since the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science found the priceless truth of man's real being and began her teaching that Mind is all and matter nothing. What was the state of consciousness in our own United States in that year of 1866? What, at that period, seemed a vast and terrible war had just been concluded. African slavery in this country had been legally abolished. One of the most significant strides humanity had made in its progress out of darkness into reality—its recognition of the truth about man—had been taken.

Coincident with this great forward step, other links in the chain of mortals' enslavement were broken. Religious, social, and economic theories, and practices long held, and in some instances even more deadening and destructive than physical slavery, began to lose their hold.

God's law of unfolding good, always in operation, was being more clearly seen and understood. The forward steps we are taking today are the inevitable result of the operation of this law. Not that evil ever results in good, but rather that evil pushed to its extreme limit destroys itself, and the reality—the good, the true, and the everlasting—becomes more apparent to mortals as the mists of personal sense fade away.

Again, truth, irresistible in its advance, has brought mankind to this new crisis. Again we are deep in the throes of a mighty contest, the great battle of mortal mind to retain its hold on humanity. It is the battle of wrong against right, of error against Truth, of human hate against divine Love, the battle which can have but one ultimate result, namely, the complete destruction of the so-called forces of evil. This battle will be concluded only when the reality of all things is brought to light and it is found that "man does stand as God's own child, the image of His love" (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 51).

Nothing Substantial Can Crumble Away

Here it should be said that the words Truth and Love as just used when capitalized always stand for Deity in Christian Science. They are synonyms for God together with five others, namely, Life, Mind, Soul, Spirit, and Principle. It will be well to bear this in thought throughout as we proceed.

In the Preface of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the author, Mary Baker Eddy, says (p. vii), "Contentment with the past and the cold conventionality of materialism are crumbling away." It may require courage and understanding to march forward joyously when so many long-cherished beliefs seem to be crumbling away. But at such times it is only necessary to remember that nothing real, good, lasting, true, substantial can crumble away or disappear. It is only the false, the unreal, the unworthy, the base, and useless that are thus disappearing. These latter are always the trouble - producing elements, whether we realize it at the time or not. We should never allow blinding tears of regret to obscure our vision and prevent us from seeing the good which is certain to result from the crumbling away of the false and the outworn.

A statement in the Christian Science textbook is of particular significance here (pp. 323, 324): "Willingness to become as a little child and to leave the old for the new, renders thought receptive of the advanced idea. Gladness to leave the false landmarks and joy to see them disappear,—this disposition helps to precipitate the ultimate harmony." "To become as a little child"—what humility and confidence this requires! Difficult as this step may seem to be at times, it is always possible. For there is a peculiarly indefinable something in human consciousness which renders such a step easier perhaps than at first glimpse seems possible.

What is this something, this difficult-to-define quality or condition in human consciousness? It is an immortal, an indestructible, eternal something possessed by every individual on earth, lying deep in the heart of all humanity. It is a vital, vigorous germ demanding light and air and the opportunity to grow and find expression. It is a deathless germ of desire possessed by every individual, to know more about himself, his creator, and the creation of which he believes himself to be an integral part. It is the seed of desire for a larger knowledge of his true selfhood, his real being. It swells within the breast of every mortal, ever ready to burst forth at the slightest opportunity.

Responding to this inner urge many are constantly asking whether this human experience is the ultimate. Or is it, perhaps, they ask, a preliminary stage for something more real and important? Others, and these in increasing numbers, are putting the question in more concrete form. They say: May it not be true that my present existence is the real? Am I not at this very moment the eternal and inextinguishable expression of a perfect creator? May it not be true that I am only prevented from realizing this fact because of my own false, erroneous, or defective thinking? Am I not man in the fullest, truest sense now and may I not become conscious of that fact by refusing to entertain any longer, believe, or be governed by, the falsities to which I seem to have been in bondage for so long a time?

To these stirrings of consciousness, these deep and vital queries, Christian Science answers positively and emphatically, "Yes." The presence in human consciousness of the truths presented by Christian Science on these vital points, explains the reason why in so many instances the germs of desire so long latent and so long denied an opportunity to develop are at last bursting out of their long confinement.

It is in the sunlight of this new understanding, this light of divine Science, that we now pursue our investigation of God and man. This divine or Christian Science is now an acknowledged, widely recognized, and largely accepted religion. Hence a word about religion *per se* may be included here. Just what is religion? We do not ask for a dictionary definition of the word, but seek rather for a clear and simple one that will take us to the very heart of the word at once.

Religion Concerns Our True Being

Religion basically is that which concerns our true being. This of course is the very root of it all. Hence genuine religion must include all that relates to true being, and conversely must exclude all that falsely claims or pretends to be a part of true being. Anything calling itself religion in order to establish its right to that name must begin at a point of absoluteness, that is, from the basis of one absolute principle, and must then continue logically to an incontestable conclusion and be provable at any stage of its development. This of course is pure science. It is also pure and absolute religion.

The teaching of Jesus was pure science. His every statement, his every act was supported by demonstration—by proof. It was also pure and absolute religion, for it dealt only and always with that which concerned the true being of those to whom he ministered. His teaching was Christian, because it was Messianic, that is, it—the teaching—was the Saviour, that which saved and healed. Any religious teaching to be scientific must follow this method of Jesus—it must submit proof. To be Christian it must also be Messianic, healing, saving. These should be the true tests of any religious teaching that claims for itself a divine origin.

Here a slight digression will serve to clarify the foregoing and at the same time explain an important point in the teaching of Christian Science. In the chapter in her textbook bearing the significant title "Science of Being," Mrs. Eddy, in simple and direct words, removes once and for all any question in regard to the relationship between Jesus and the Christ. These are her own words (p. 332): "Jesus was born of Mary. Christ is the true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to men speaking to the human consciousness." A few lines farther on she says, "Jesus demonstrated Christ; he proved that Christ is the divine idea of God—the Holy Ghost, or Comforter, revealing the divine Principle, Love, and leading into all truth."

Again in the same chapter (p. 334) she points out that while Jesus, the human man, disappeared to the material senses at the time of his ascension, "the spiritual self, or Christ, continues to exist in the eternal order of divine Science, taking away the sins of the world, as the Christ has always done, even before the human Jesus was incarnate to mortal eyes." Because Jesus manifested the Christ so perfectly he has been rightfully accorded the title "the Christ." This Christ-manifestation or expression of God is the Messiah, Immanuel, or God with us.

Once having felt the comforting presence of the Christ, one can never again be quite satisfied or whole or complete without it. Striving ever to remain in this Christ-light, as he journeys along the highway leading from sense to Spirit, the faithful and conscientious Christian Scientist finds his pathway less arduous. It is true of course that an ever-busy mortal mind places many obstacles in his way. The unreality of these obstacles is quickly seen in the bright sunshine of the Christ-truth and they are easily surmounted. Then the real comes quickly into view. The miracle to sense has occurred. Mrs. Eddy describes the process thus (Science and Health, p. 264): "As mortals gain more correct views of God and man, multitudinous objects of creation, which before were invisible, will become visible."

When this Christ-light or divine understanding has been gained, there is no longer any question in the thought of the searcher for divine Truth, in regard both to his human and divine status. But he quickly realizes that the newly found light gleams brightly or seems to fade away in exact proportion to the effort he puts forth to exclude from his thinking everything which is unlike the Christ-truth. Failure to exclude such thoughts means a greater effort to reject them later. But to exclude or reject them, or both, is an indispensable condition of his advance toward the realm of the real and his eventual realization of his true being.

Perfect Man Cannot Die

It is perfectly obvious that in this state of true being this real and perfect man cannot die nor can he be subject to those discordant conditions we call disease, decay, and dissolution. As a closer mental approach to this real condition is made, it is entirely logical to assume that the mortal experience should be hampered less by material limitations. It is then quite as logical a deduction to make that mortals should forever lack a complete sense of ease and should experience disease from time to time, unless and until they recognize the eternal fact that diseaseless perfection exists in the divine Mind alone and is reflected eternally by its ideas and by naught else.

The healing of physical disease is, as all are well aware, an outstanding and important phase of Christian Science. It was so with Jesus' teaching. In both the Christian faith as taught by Jesus and in Christian Science, such healing is not, however, submitted as the ultimate, the grand purpose, but merely as proof of its correctness. Without such proof Christian Science would be but the "sounding brass" and the "tinkling cymbal" of St. Paul. So we rejoice that discordant physical conditions of every sort are constantly yielding to the ministrations of Christian Science.

In these healings, many today, as in the days of Jesus, see clear evidence of a divine power, that of Principle, God, which bases the great Science of being. This has sometimes been called the mystery of being. This so-called mystery has been dissipated by Christian Science. On this point Mrs. Eddy says of her discovery, Christian Science, that it "explains all cause and effect as mental, not physical. It lifts the veil of mystery from Soul and body. It shows the scientific relation of man to God, disentangles the interlaced ambiguities of being, and sets free the imprisoned thought" (Science and Health, p. 114).

What a tremendous challenge were the words of Jesus to the young Jewish nobleman, Nicodemus, who came to him in the darkness of the night: "Ye must be born again." The answer given by the Master when pressed for more light contains the very essence of his teaching: "God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

Jesus Promised Everlasting Life

Here was revealed the sum and the substance of Jesus' message. The promise of everlasting life, without beginning or end. Not an "everlasting life" which should begin after the experience of death here, but a life that could neither terminate nor be terminated. He taught that man is already in possession of this deathless or everlasting life; that man is one with the creative power, divine Life, and so cannot possibly experience death. Mortals are as dead now as is their thinking, and awaken to life only as they emerge from the darkness of mortal beliefs. The deeper this darkness the more it resembles death. Paul says, "For ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God."

Both Christianity as taught by Jesus and Christian Science as taught by Mrs. Eddy emphasize the fact that man is indeed now the son of God. Both explain that man need not constantly look for a perfect life hereafter when he is already in possession of that priceless gift. Both clearly establish the fact that eternal life is the fact now and that mortals will become conscious of that fact when they reject the false or defective thinking that the mortal is the real man. Both teachings assert in unmistakable language that Paradise may be gained not in some future state but here and now, even during this so-called human experience.

How different these sentiments are from those of many religious teachers of the past centuries. In the main, these conventional teachings have been based on the assumption that the mortal experience, through which all seem inevitably to pass, is merely a training ground or preparatory state for a life hereafter. This future life has been painted as pleasant, or otherwise, in proportion as certain prescribed rules were observed in the present life. Yet religionists of one period have differed so radically from later generations that little, if any, similarity in their rules could be discerned. How was one to know what the true standard was?

True, the Mosaic Decalogue has been presented as a model for a very long time. Yet the interpretation and application of the rules it includes have not always been uniform. Even that wisest of all books, the Bible, must be read in the light of divine understanding if it is not to appear contradictory and confusing.

Man Restored to His Birthright

The Old Testament is rich in proofs of God's care for His children and replete with grand promises such as that concerning the coming of the Prince of Peace, foretold by the inspired prophet Isaiah. It glows with warmth and beauty in the Psalms, and provides the foundation of all human law in the Ten Commandments. Sometimes, nevertheless, these life-giving, life-preserving portions seem obscured to one who is uninstructed by Christian Science. He reads the account of creation, for example, as given in the second chapter of Genesis without realizing its allegorical nature, and is puzzled by the emphasis upon mortality. The first man, Adam, is here condemned to sin, sorrow, and evil. The very ground itself is cursed for his sake and he is consigned to the dust from which he was taken. Sin and its fruits resulting in death! Mortality and its destruction.

The New Testament, on the contrary, carries throughout the glad news of man regenerated and restored to his birthright of life, deathless and eternal, life the glorious fact now and always. How different is this Scriptural record, when after a lapse of several hundred years a new group of writers took up the story of man and his place in the great universe of good. The great Way-shower had come and gone, and under the benign influence of his glorious example and teaching, his followers now write of life and joy and peace—life here, now, and eternal.

John thus quotes Jesus, "He that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life." Observe closely the present tense of this statement; note that the one who hears, understands, and believes, *has*, not will have, but *has*, life now. Not the finite and temporal life in which mortals believe, but everlasting life. Furthermore, with this change in the individual's thinking he passes from death into life, not will or may or can pass, but has passed from death into life. Consider now that this is an instantaneous change, a mental transition, not something that requires a violent physical experience such as human death is considered to be, but a mental change.

True religion proves scientifically that mortal man is a false belief man, the result of erroneous or defective thinking. Such defective thinking, Christian Science teaches, may be rejected and real manhood recognized by the application of this scientific and purely mental process. In this matter of rejecting the false claims or arguments of mortal mind, Christian Science does not attempt the spectacular or sensational, nor does it profess to perform great and startling wonders. It begins in modest and simple ways. It endeavors to uproot habits of carelessness, it challenges slothfulness, insists on moral and bodily cleanliness, rebukes dishonesty, exalts unselfishness, magnifies clean and simple living, emphasizes the necessity of casting out personal sense, declares that no seeming slight or unkind word or thought can harm the one whose thinking is hid with Christ in God.

In these and scores of other like ways it constantly holds before the gaze of those who seek a larger knowledge of God, of man, and of life eternal, a road which may be traveled joyously as that goal is sought. In doing this it demonstrates the fallacy of much of the old and mistaken religious teaching. Goodness pays, it says. It is not true that the righteous must necessarily suffer. Man was made to have dominion. His ways are ways of peace.

Proof That Right Thinking Works

For an illustration of the way in which right thinking operates, and a practical proof of the effectiveness of true religion when rightly applied, come with me for a few moments to the land of Jesus. Amongst the Old Testament characters there are few more lovable than the Moabitish maiden, Ruth. Coupled with a deep sense of loyalty and devotion to her mother-in-law she must have had some perception, even though small, of a quality in Naomi's thinking which reflected a higher concept of Deity than that held by her own people. "Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God," was her choice.

This devotion to her highest sense of good was joined with a rare humility. In the heat, dust, and sweat of the torrid harvest fields, Ruth followed the reapers, gathering here and there an occasional stalk that fell from their hands. No task was too trivial, no labor too heavy in the service of the one whom she loved and trusted. Both a material and a spiritual reward came quickly. She became the wife of the lord of the fields in which she had labored so unselfishly and the ancestress of the great national hero of the Hebrews, David. Ruth must have concluded that she had found a most practical religion. Moreover the love she manifested, human though it was, and only type and shadow of divine Love, still was unquestionably inspired from above. This was true, accurate, scientific religion in operation.

Nothing in the story of Ruth would indicate that there was present in her thought at any time the idea of getting something for herself. Her one object was to give. First, she gave loyalty and devotion, surrendered all thought of self. Next she gave service, gave of her physical strength and served in a most humble capacity. In all these things she reflected the great Giver, God, the Father and Mother of us all. Hence her spiritual and material reward.

Her experience illustrates accurately the operation of a divine law. Creation is but the evidence, the outpouring of that creative power which Christian Science designates as Principle. That is, it—creation—is but the effect of the constant, ceaseless giving of the loving and beneficent Father. It is perhaps gratuitous to observe that God alone gives, nevertheless it is well to recall that fact more frequently than is customary.

Our knowledge of the solar system gives us no reason to believe that the sun is ever replenished though it is constantly giving out light and heat. Our present knowledge of Deity gives us no reason to believe that Principle ever draws from another source to maintain its fullness. The function of divine Love, God, is only and always to give. Hence the ideas, the sons of God, in order to express His nature and be like Him must also give and do so constantly, and without interruption.

Man's Relation to Principle

This giving does not originate with the idea but is a reflected action. Such giving is the best, in fact the only proof that can be submitted by any individual that he understands Principle and recognizes his relation to it. In fact, only when he is thus giving, thus reflecting his source, his Principle, can he be held to be a son of God.

All manifestations of material life on this planet, for example, are believed to be the result of the light and heat of the sun. Were the sun to be obliterated, in our present stage of understanding at least, material life would cease. Do mortals contribute to the flow of light and heat from the sun? No, they only get, they are always on the receiving end. So the divine Giver always shares, never receives. Similarly the children of God can never contribute aught to the creator. They can only give through reflection. Were it possible for them to cease to give they would at once cease to be the image and likeness of the Father.

If men and women would keep this concept of Principle more frequently in thought they would avoid much sorrow and discord. How often one seeks health, for example, when it is already his by reason of the great fact that he reflects divine Life. Tricking him into believing that he must get health instead of giving out joyously the sense of it he already actually possesses, is mortal mind's way of blinding him to the fact of health. There are those too who strive earnestly to get friends when they already possess by reflection a profusion of desirable and beautiful qualities which if allowed to shine forth would draw to them all those who are in possession of similar qualities. And in this connection it should be remembered that all are, in truth, ideas of divine Love; thus friends are not necessarily restricted to certain groups or name classifications.

Yet others may strive in and out of season to accumulate material substance. These are often under the impression that by so doing they may assure themselves against future want and lack. In the effort to get, these individuals often fail to recall that they already have, in reality, everything needful for their well-being. The great Giver has not ceased to function He is still giving and will never cease to give. Mortals can scarcely be ready to enter that Paradise where all such mortal striving must cease until they have learned that they have only to give, never to get. That, in fact, they have no power to do aught but give.

Mere getting of material things has never satisfied. It only begets a desire for more—more amusement, more friends, more things, more leisure, more time, more of this and that and the other. Never enough of anything. How mesmeric is this matter of getting, this urge to have! All the time it is a denial of the eternal fact that Principle is all and supplies its ideas with everything needful for a happy, joyous, and constructive experience. Nor must we forget in our consideration of other things that it is eternal, present, continuous, and uninterrupted life that the Father has given us and that we live eternally by reflection. To the woman at the well at Sychar, Jesus said, "Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again: but whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life."

Jesus lived only to give. He freely gave even his human sense of life, but, in doing so, demonstrated for himself and all mankind that he had already received far more. This gift was the consciousness that eternal life now was the unalterable fact. Thus were the gates of Paradise opened for him. In like manner do these gates open for all mortals, at least in some degree, when they begin to reflect the unexpendable bounty of the Father, the great Giver.

Mary Baker Eddy too lived to give. From the moment of her first glimpse into the real, she sought through every possible channel to share the fruit of her vision with others. This was not easy. Material sense always finds so many ways to obstruct or hinder the progress and development of the real. But one thing was clear. The spiritual vision which she had caught had brought health and strength to her physical body, which before was ill and weak. What it had done for her it would do for other mortals.

Then why not offer this healing message to those whose need was greatest? Perhaps when their material need was met they might be inclined to listen. This was exactly what Jesus had done. Surely no example could be more worthy of emulating. Furthermore, this was a form of evidence, or proof, that would be irrefutable. The blind man, whose sight was restored by Jesus, could not be shaken from his conviction by all the sophistry of the scribes. His answer was, "One thing I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see." This ground could be maintained against all opposition.

It was upon exactly such ground that Mrs. Eddy took her position. She never abandoned that advanced and impregnable position. Thus, as had been given to her, she too gave. Thus she reflected freely the rich gift of the Father. The desire for spiritual understanding, characteristic of her thinking from childhood, had thus grown. It was now fruiting in a rich and generous form. Deep-rooted in love and understanding, this holy planting was secure against every form of mortal mind attack. These assaults were often fierce. The human struggle was frequently so great as to seem unbearable. But the storms passed, and the command of divine Love calmed the waves of mortal mind with its "Peace, be still."

Mrs. Eddy's Experience Is Proof

Is it not clear then that the first and great gift of the Father to mortals is this undying seed of desire? Mrs. Eddy's experience is ample proof. It is this seed which germinates in hope, sends forth its first tender shoots in faith, and flowers in understanding. Therefore, understanding, spiritual understanding, is an essential if mortals are ever to reach that degree of perfection which St. Paul describes as "the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." This understanding Christian Science enables them to acquire.

This is the salvation we all seek. It is salvation in its truest sense. By this means men are saved daily from their fears, their doubts, their discouragements, their selfishness, their diseases. Salvation comes with the understanding that Principle, God, is all, omnipotent, and through its Christ, ever present to heal and preserve.

Can you think of a better way of praying than to thus use this Christ-understanding? This is prayer as one should pray in Christian Science. Earnest and frequent declaration of God's goodness and allness is praying aright. Denial of the presence, power, or reality of personal sense and any or all of its demands or claims, is also prayer. Such prayer is always answered, because it leaves all to the divine will and puts personal sense under foot.

This then is the message of the real which Christian Science has for us and for all mankind. It speaks of perfection, completeness, satisfaction, salvation now. It promises an inward peace and spiritual poise now, not hereafter. All this and more it offers to those who will accept its teachings, use the Principle it sets up as All-in-all, and gladly accept the government of that perfect Principle.

Matthew's report of that remarkable recital of the essentials of right living, known as the Sermon on the Mount, includes these words from the Master's lips, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." Luke alone of the other Gospel writers refers to this great Christian code. In it the statement nearest to the one just quoted, reads, "Be ye therefore merciful, as your Father also is merciful." Is it not then perfectly clear that the man here referred to is the real man we have just visualized? This man is complete, finished, merciful, kind, true, deathless, indestructible, the man made in the image of God.

Everyone who hears this message is in reality such a man. To this real man, this man who is made in the image of the one perfect Mind, it can be accurately and truthfully said. "You are the finished, complete, and all-inclusive idea of Mind. You can lack nothing now or ever in the way of health, vigor, joy, peace, supply, for all these things are a part of your infinite completeness. Whatever is necessary to your well-being, whatever enables you to manifest greater completeness, is already the truth about you. You accept this completeness, you declare it to be the reality about yourself. You refuse to accept any falsehood, any argument of mortal mind that this is not the fact about you. You are complete, whole, the reflection of the one and only creator, the infinite Father - Mother God, which was, and is, and ever will be, complete, one, indivisible."

A short article on Christian Science appears daily on the Home Forum Page. Today's article is entitled "The True Status of Man."

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The Home Forum

The True Status Of Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the natural scientist declares that matter is a swirling mass of protons, neutrons, and electrons, this statement does not change the solidity of the board on which you may be in process of crossing a stream. On the contrary, it is another proof that people are finding out that the things which we cognize through the material senses are in reality not what they appear to be.

Christ Jesus declared (John 4:24), "God is a Spirit." Futnermore, he said (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one." These declarations of truth show that he understood his real selfhood to be spiritual. He knew spiritual man to be the inseparable reflection of God, the sole creator. Through this realization he was able to destroy for himself and others all belief in the reality of sickness, sin, disease, and even death. His perfect knowledge that the material conditions which seemed to manifest themselves in physical ills and bodily suffering were untrue of the man made in God's image and likeness enabled him to prove man's true status to be spiritual, as the Bible records (Genesis 1:27): "God created man in his own image."

* * *

His disciples and followers understood in some measure Christ Jesus' words and works, and thereby they were enabled to follow his demonstrations of true being. In the Bible (Acts 9:33, 34) is recounted the healing by Simon Peter of a man who had been confined to his bed with paralysis for eight years. When Peter said to him, "Æneas, Jesus Christ maketh thee whole: arise, and make thy bed," the man "arose immediately." This instance of spiritual healing proved that Peter understood that the apparent material condition was not a fact but a misrepresentation of man's real being. This misrepresentation of true being was destroyed by Peter's understanding of the true status of man as the child of God; and through his compassionate obedience to the Christ in healing the sick, illness was replaced by health, strength, and harmonious action.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, discerned through the teachings of the Way-shower, Christ Jesus, man's true identity as God's likeness, or reflection. "The scientific statement of being," found on page 468 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, concludes: "Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."

Students of Christian Science accept as true and effective the spiritual teachings of Christ Jesus and Christian Science by which countless sufferers have been healed. Like the earlier followers of Christ Jesus, they are proving through their redemptive work that they understand man's true being to be spiritual. This knowledge destroys inharmonious beliefs about themselves and others and replaces them with the God-given qualities of harmony.

* * *

A little girl, a pupil in a Christian Science Sunday School, was suddenly stricken with infantile paralysis. She knew by heart "the scientific statement of being" from the Christian Science textbook, and this statement she held to in thought. A Christian Science practitioner was asked for help, and together they dwelt on the above quotation from Science and Health. Soon the pain subsided, and in a very short time the child could move normally without a trace of the ailment.

How good it is to be able to overcome the claims of the material senses and to realize that what these senses tell us is not the true status of God's child! Because the real man is one with the Father, with Spirit, his status is always perfect and indestructible. The realization that Spirit, God, can never be destroyed includes the correlative fact that God's reflection, the spiritual man, can never be destroyed, and this understanding aids under all circumstances in overcoming the false beliefs that matter is a solid fact, that it can harm, suffer, be paralyzed, or die.

* * *

As the natural scientist through his experiments has come to the conclusion that matter is insubstantial, so the Christian Scientist through his study of the Bible and Science and Health has reached the conviction that man is spiritual. Through his understanding of the Master's words and works he proves the nonentity of matter, and he replaces the mistaken concepts which the material senses would impose upon him with the knowledge of man's spiritual and perfect being. This spiritual understanding of the true status of man enables him to prove for himself and others that God's creation is intact, harmonious, and unimpaired. In Science and Health we read (p. 186), "Christian Science destroys material beliefs through the understanding of Spirit, and the thoroughness of this work determines health." And the Bible joyfully admonishes (Psalms 103:2, 3), "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits: who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

The text of a lecture on Christian Science, by Paul A. Harsch, C.S.B., of Toledo, Ohio, entitled "Christian Science: The Religion of Reality," will be found on Page 9.

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE POOL, MEDFIELD": *A Painting by Dennis Miller Bunker*

DENNIS MILLER BUNKER (1861-1890) spent two summers at Medfield, Massachusetts, with the composer, Charles Martin Loeffler. He would plant his easel in the meadowlands nearby and paint pastorals. At this time, he made several beautiful landscapes in which the lush grasses are contrasted with the opalescent waters of pools and marshes. Something of the feeling of the French Impressionists is discernible in these canvases that express the concentrated striving of a young artist. Bunker had already demonstrated his skill as a portraitist. When he turned to landscape, it was with the conviction that he must wrestle with problems of a special character. The repertoire of works by Dennis Bunker add up to something more than a promise; his short career was productive, and he left enough creditable work to give him the status of a significant American artist.

D. A.

Gardeners Love to Give

PEOPLE WHO CULTIVATE gardens seem to find a peculiar pleasure in giving. Such, at least, has been my experience.

When we moved into a weatherbeaten house that had been vacant for years, we took time to admire the bright colors of the dahlias next door and to exclaim over the carefully-tended vegetable garden behind that neighbor's house.

His front yard was radiant with roses and heavenly blue with larkspurs; while hollyhocks, ranged along the fence, nodded in the sun and breeze. In the kitchen garden stood formal rows of carrots and beets, tomatoes trained on poles and, below and between them, the squash vines that refused to be regimented, but sprawled all over the place.

* * *

We had then only brief time to observe the neighbor's garden, for it was a crowded day of cleaning and dusting and moving furniture; but we caught sight of the gray-bearded gardener, pausing in his work to look us over. Perhaps he was trying to decide whether we would be neighbors of the right sort. Perhaps he had heard us say: "What a beautiful garden!" and was inclined to think well of our judgment.

At any rate, the next morning, bright and early, I went to the back porch to bring in the milk and the newspaper and, behold, the top step looked like a whole flower show! A water-bucket was overflowing with heavy dahlias; tin-cans and fruit jars held bunches of roses, larkspurs, and carnations. And before the flowers were ranged golden carrots, crimson beets, crisp green lettuce and a purple egg-plant.

Gardeners love to give. It was much later in the day that our neighbor made his appearance and, when we hurried to the fence to thank him, he said gruffly through his beard: "Nothing at all! I got more than I can use."

* * *

Through the weeks that followed, our friendship ripened. My job was to dig up and cultivate a weed patch of years' standing, the old man looking on with professional interest and advice.

Before the job was completed, he was tossing bulbs, plants, and cuttings over the fence, where I would find them the following morning.

"Got to clear out this stuff," he said. "Use what you can. Burn the rest."

Then he would explain carefully just how and where to set out the plants in order to get the best results. Some needed lots of sun, Others did well in the shade. Some demanded bucket after bucket of water. Others thrived like weeds, almost untended.

* * *

Sometimes his prim wife would appear, formal in her spotless cotton dress, her hair in careful rows of curls.

"You mustn't let Mr. Ferguson" (she always referred to him as Mr. Ferguson), "you mustn't let Mr. Ferguson litter up your yard with his old cuttings. My goodness! He seems to think everybody is as anxious to have a garden as he is!"

In the course of time, I was able to make some return for the liberality of my friends, for good friends they became. I received a consignment of rare shrubs from a nurseryman and could induce the old man to set out a couple in his lawn, where they occupied a place of honor.

Now the garden I made long ago is in bloom and, as I look into the bright flower faces, I seem to be responding to the smiles of friends.

* * *

For gardeners love to give; from every quarter came additions to my flower-beds. The plumber brought me a little basket of gladiolus bulbs. "They were choking out my other flowers," he explained. The butcher asked me whether I would do him the favor of taking a basket of small plants, lady-slippers, that would grow and blossom luxuriantly after re-setting. "I hate to throw them away," he said. An artist gave me a tiny packet of six seeds, Mexican sunflowers that she had brought from their native land.

Now there are hundreds of plants, descendants of those six seeds, bearing flowers that range in color from deep wine red to pale yellow, in form from a simple sunflower to a tangle of petals like a cactus dahlia.

A little old lady, who sold us home-made bread, carrying her loaves from door to door, added to her burden a big package of lily bulbs, because: "I know you love flowers—and so do I."

Practically every flower on the place stems from some gift of another garden-lover and now, of course, I have the satisfaction of knowing that I also have stocked the flower-beds of many other new-found friends with seeds or bulbs or young plants.

* * *

I wonder whether the whole world will one day become like my flower-loving friends. They work hard, they take pleasure in seeing the results of their labor, but they are not greedy about keeping or hoarding or selling what they produce. On the contrary, it seems to double their joy when they can give away lavishly the fruits and flowers and plants and seeds. They feel richly repaid if the recipient says: "What a gorgeous rose!" "The finest strawberries I've ever tasted," or other sincere words of appreciation.

I can't explain why they feel that way, I can't explain why I enjoy giving away my plants to friendly gardeners. It certainly defies all the laws of economics and the possessive instinct upon which, we are told, civilization is founded.

But let's not be philosophical about it. What I started to say is that my garden is the happiest spot I know; for every flower in it, so lovely to look at, so hauntingly fragrant, reminds me of old friends—or of strangers who became friends. God bless the man who invented gardens.

C. L. E.

Beyond These Airs

Listen along the centuries of verse,
By groves and fields that are that fortunate land,
And hear the linnet and the lark rehearse
With nightingale, with wood-thrush—all that band
Singing from meadow, from the stirless tree,
From woods at evening, from the hedge in flower—
And tell me where, if anywhere, may be
So sweet a land, in any summer hour—

Where mornings, all, are endless—or as long
As there is one to listen, and the noon
A drowsed eternity of sleepy song—
With evening such a grave and gracious boon
That nightingales will never let it die
From the cool earth, from the tall, listening sky.

DAVID MORTON

Cranberry Bush

The wind holds no terror
The frost holds no dread
For the cranberry bush
With scarlet-crowned head.

The crimson plush berries
Continue to grow
Like banners of courage—
Red flares in the snow.

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

O verdadeiro estado do homem

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta página

QUANDO os cientistas da física declaram que a matéria é uma massa rodopiante de protons, neutrons, e electrons, esta afirmação não altera a solidez da embarcação na qual estejas querendo atravessar um rio. Pelo contrário, isto é outra prova de que o mundo está descobrindo que as coisas das quais tomamos conhecimento pelo sentido material não são, na realidade, aquilo que parecem ser.

Cristo Jesús declarou (S. João 4:24): "Deus é Espírito." Outrossim, êle disse (S. João 10:30): "Eu e o Pai somos um." Estas declarações da verdade mostram que a sua compreensão do seu verdadeiro eu era espiritual. Sabia que o homem espiritual é o inseparável reflexo de Deus, o único Criador. Em virtude desta realização Jesús foi capaz de destruir para êle mesmo e para outros tôda crença na realidade da doença, do pecado, da moléstia, e até mesmo da morte. Seu perfeito conhecimento de que as condições materiais que pareciam manifestar-se em males físicos e sofrimentos corpóreos eram falsas em relação ao homem feito à imagem e semelhança de Deus, capacitaram-no a dar a prova de que o verdadeiro estado do homem é espiritual, de acôrdo com o trecho da Bíblia (Gênese 1:27): "Criou Deus o homem à sua imagem."

Seus discípulos e seguidores compreendiam em certa medida as palavras e obras de Cristo Jesús, e com isto tornaram-se capazes de seguí-lo na demonstração do verdadeiro ser. Na Bíblia (Atos 9:33,34) está registrada a cura efetuada por Simão Pedro, de um homem que durante oito anos estivera acamado com paralisia. Quando Pedro lhe disse, "Eneas, Jesús Cristo te dá saúde; levanta-te e faze a tua cama," o homem "logo se levantou". Êste exemplo de cura espiritual provou que Pedro compreendera que a aparente condição material não era um fato mas sim uma apresentação errada do verdadeiro ser do homem. Esta falsidade relativa ao verdadeiro ser foi destruída pela compreensão que Pedro tinha do verdadeiro estado do homem como filho de Deus; e pela sua compassiva obediência a Cristo, de curar os enfermos, a doença foi substituída pela saúde, pelo vigor, e função harmoniosa.

Mary Baker Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, discerniu através dos ensinamentos do Guia, Cristo Jesús, a verdadeira identidade do homem como semelhança ou reflexo de Deus. "A exposição científica do ser", que se encontra na página 468 de *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras) por Mrs. Eddy, conclue: "O Espírito é Deus, e o homem é a Sua imagem e semelhança. Por isso o homem não é material; êle é espiritual."

Os estudiosos da Ciência Cristã aceitam como verdadeiros e eficientes os ensinamentos espirituais de Cristo Jesús e da Ciência Cristã com os quais incontável número de sofredores foram curados. À maneira dos primeiros seguidores de Cristo Jesús êles estão provando pela sua obra redentora que compreendem ser espiritual a verdadeira existência do homem. Êste conhecimento destroi as crenças desharmoniosas dêles próprios e de outros, substituindo-as pelas qualidades de harmonia que Deus nos dá.

Uma menina, aluna numa Escola Dominical da Ciência Cristã, foi repentinamente acometida de paralisia infantil. Ela conhecia de cór "a exposição científica do ser" do livro-texto da Ciência Cristã, e a esta exposição ela se apegou em pensamento. Pediu-se a um praticante da Ciência Cristã que a auxiliasse, e juntos demoraram-se na citação acima de *Science and Health*. Em breve cessou a dôr, e dentro de muito pouco tempo a criança poude mover-se normalmente sem vestígio da moléstia.

Como é bom sermos capazes de vencer as pretensões dos sentidos materiais e realizar que aquilo que êsses sentidos nos contam não é o verdadeiro estado do filho de Deus! Pelo fato de ser o homem real unido ao Pai, ao Espírito, seu estado é sempre perfeito e indestrutível. A compenetração de que o Espírito, Deus, nunca pode ser destruído inclue o fato correlativo de que o reflexo de Deus, o homem espiritual, nunca pode ser destruído, e esta compreensão ajuda, sob tôdas as circunstâncias, a vencer a falsa crença de que a matéria seja um fato sólido, que ela possa ser nociva, causar sofrimento, paralisia, ou a morte.

Da mesma forma como o estudioso de ciências naturais, pelas suas experiências, chega à conclusão de que a matéria é insubstancial, assim também o Cientista Cristão, pelo seu estudo da Bíblia e de *Science and Health*, chega à convicção de que o homem é espiritual. Pela sua compreensão das palavras e das obras do Mestre êle prova que a matéria não tem entidade, e substitue os conceitos errados que os sentidos materiais gostariam de lhe impor pelo conhecimento do ser espiritual e perfeito do homem. Esta compreensão espiritual do verdadeiro estado do homem torna-o capaz de provar para êle próprio e para outros que a criação de Deus está intacta, incólume, e é harmoniosa. Em *Science and Health* lemos (pg. 186): "A Ciência Cristã destroi as crenças materiais pela compreensão do Espírito, e a minuciosidade dêste trabalho determina a saúde." E a Bíblia, prazenteiramente adverte (Salmos 103:2, 3): "Bemdize, ó alma minha, ao Senhor, e não te esqueças de nenhum de seus benefícios. O que perdoa tôdas as tuas iniquidades que sara tôdas as tuas enfermidades."

Between Lisbon and Cascaes

YOU GO TO THE Portuguese Riviera from Lisbon by a special railway that runs along the north shore of the Tagus estuary, defacing it all the way, and ends at Cascaes. Cascaes stands at the beginning of the estuary, a fishing town to some extent residential, in whose apology for a harbour a pilot steamer lies night and day, for ever and ever, to catch arriving ships. Beyond Cascaes, civilisation ceases. The coast-line curves round to the north, and for a great distance there is nothing but lighthouses, dunes, ceaseless and immense breakers, and bold capes. The authorities have constructed a good road from Cascaes north, but, after proceeding courageously for several miles, it finishes in sand. One heard of a project for a pleasure-town somewhere in those fine wastes, and one will probably continue to hear of the project for many years to come. If ever the thing is conjured into existence the inhabitants will live in an eternal booming of breakers, comparable to that of Treasure Island.

Between Lisbon and Cascaes the shore is a necklace of townlets strung onto the railway line. They touch one another, so that in a duration of an hour and a distance of less than twenty miles the train stops about twenty times. At some points the time between starting from one station and starting from the next scarcely exceeds a minute, and the hotel porters do not hurry in fixing your baggage; if the train moves off while they are on board, they just let it take them to the next station and then gently walk back—an affair of five minutes. . . .

As the line gets farther from Lisbon so does the character of the townlets develop until, in the Estoril region, which consists of three contiguous townlets—St. John Estoril, Estoril, and Mont Estoril—the architecture becomes fantastic, orchidaceous, incredible. There are hundreds, thousands, of villas, at different elevations on the slopes, and each is more marvellous than the others. Architectural tradition is simply ignored in the majority of these gleaming white, pink, blue, and yellow houses. They caricature mediaeval castles, Italian renaissance palaces, English country-houses. They are frescoed; they are fretted; they are inlaid. Some are rather good; a few grotesquely miss fire, but none is ordinary. Seen in the mass, during a soft, lucid sunset, they come nearer to constituting a fairyland than anything else modern I ever saw. The most extravagant of all the confections, a building that again and again we would walk a mile and a half to see, proved to be a garage. Far more grandiose than the house to which it was attached, it resembled nothing in the history of evolution. It was superbly ugly, but it exercised a most potent spell. We inquired about it from a lady who had resided long in the district. "Yes," she said, "that was built by a man who felt sorry for an architect who could never get anything to do." I doubt not that it was the only job that the architect ever got. But he has not lived in vain.—From "Things That Have Interested Me," by ARNOLD BENNETT. Copyright, 1923, by Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.

A Game at the Surface of the Sea

THE SHOALS of mackerel which play at the surface of the sea have a beauty of their own, whether seen from a boat or from the cliff. Here are many thousands of dynamic creatures acting like one great organism. From above the countless streamlined shapes, each one barred with that characteristic rippling pattern can be seen to surge forward, rise and fall, turn and turn again in a unity of movement almost unbelievable. . . . When the mackerel actually break the surface of the water the beauty of the group action is best observed from the sea. The sound is one of a myriad heavy raindrops in a sudden crescendo-diminuendo of a second's duration. The sight is one of countless spears of some inviaible fairy host waved to the raising of an unseen standard. The action is a joyful one, and as far as I can see in the moments granted, is caused by each fish rising nose first, forging forward, and twisting the tail to make a tiny smack as it sounds again.—From "A Naturalist on Rona: Essays of a Biologist in Isolation," by F. FRASER DARLING. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1944

Eden Pledges Poles Border Say—Soviet Rejects U.S. Offer to Meditate

Britain Reaffirms Policy; Soviet Refuses U. S. Offer

Scheme to get Poland and Soviet together again diplomatically is refused by Russia.

British policy of not changing boundaries without consent of all reaffirmed.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Russia has rejected for the time being the United States' offer of its good offices to get Poland and the Soviet Government together and on speaking terms diplomatically.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, queried at his press conference as to whether or not an answer had yet been received from Moscow to his message of Jan. 15 making the offer, did not make the text of his original note or the Russian reply public. But he did indicate that from the wording of the Soviet answer this was either not the propitious way or the propitious time for re-establishing Polish-Russian relations.

Several interpretations can be put on the Soviet reply in the light of Mr. Hull's cryptic comment. It is possible that Russia does not want outside interference in dealing with the Polish Government in Exile established in London.

That Government the Soviets have at several times castigated for anti-Soviet feeling and intransigeance in its attitude toward a solution of the frontier question.

It is also possible that Moscow, before making up diplomatically with the Polish Exile Government, will insist on a change in its personnel. Its refusal to let even a friendly foreign government serve as mediator may be its way of attempting to force a cabinet shift.

Or it is possible that while Russia would be quite willing to accept American good will in getting the two governments together it does not feel that this is just the right time.

There is little doubt but that Mr. Hull, unless confronted with a definite and specific rebuff will continue to offer America's efforts to re-establish relations between the two Governments. For it is a basic principle of his that nations are like individuals and that it is the duty of a good neighbor to make every effort to patch up relations between other parties that have fallen out.

While Mr. Hull's comments today that in delicate situations most persons were apt to say too much rather than too little, and be sorry for it later, was in reference to the Argentine-Bolivian affair, it could well have been used by him to explain his diffidence in discussing the Russian note.

One got the impression from his failure to be more specific about the Russian reply that there was still a chance that later on America's services might be used in re-establishing relations between these two United Nations. On the basis of that chance, one can expect Mr. Hull to stick doggedly to his original offer.

Diplomatic Moves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 26 — Sir Archibald Clark Kerr's speeded-up return to Moscow is generally considered here diplomatically significant, although authoritative circles naturally are not prepared to link up his return with any specific political issue now under discussion between Russia and Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Cautiously sidestepping a showdown on the ticklish question of Polish territorial sovereignty, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden reaffirmed today Britain's policy of not recognizing wartime changes in the map of Europe.

However, he left a loophole by quoting the statement of Prime Minister Winston Churchill that no changes would be recognized "unless they take place with the free consent and good will of the parties concerned.

Mr. Eden reiterated two previous statements of British policy, Prime Minister Churchill's words just quoted and Mr. Eden's own statement in 1941 that "his Majestiy's Government do not recognize any territorial changes which have been effected in Poland since August, 1939."

The combination was interpreted here as meaning that Britain, while not taking sides in the Russian Polish wrangle, would accept any mutually agreed solution by the Soviet and Polish Governments.

Referring to a statement on non-recognition of Polish territorial changes which he had addressed to the late Premier Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski in 1941 after Russia and the Polish Government in exile had signed a pact, Mr. Eden told Commons:

"This remains the position. His Majesty's Government of course stands on the principles enunciated in the Atlantic Charter."

Mr. Eden's statement was made in reply to a question by Kenneth Pickthorn, national Conservative, who asked "whether the policy of the Government is still represented by the Prime Minister's statement of Sept. 3, 1940, that there will be no recognition of territorial changes taking place during the war unless with the free consent and good will of the parties; by the Foreign Secretary's note quoted by him in the House July 30, 1941, that there would not be recognition of any territorial changes effected in Poland since August, 1939, and by the second principle of the Atlantic Charter against territorial changes not in accord with the freely-expressed wishes of the peoples concerned."

Mr. Eden's reply:

"The statement of the Prime Minister to which you refer is as follows: 'We have not at any time adopted since the war broke out the line that nothing could be changed in the territorial structure of various countries. On the other hand we do not propose to recognize any territorial changes which take place during the war unless they take place with the free consent and good will of the parties concerned.'

"This statement represents the view of His Majesty's Government.

"The wording of the note which I addressed to Premier Sikorski after the signature of the Russo-Polish agreement was 'His Majesty's Government do not recognize any territorial changes which have been effected in Poland since August, 1939.'

"This remains the position. His Majesty's Government of course stands by the principles enunciated in the Atlantic Charter."

Russian Drive Puts Rumania In Tight Spot

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 26 (AP)—A Budapest dispatch to the Basler Nachrichten said the Rumanian Government had forbidden all Rumanian citizens to move to Bucharest for the duration of the war. Those who have gone to the Capital since Jan. 10 must present proof of their indispensability in war or economic administration, or leave.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 26—Presence of the Russian armies on the River Bug is a serious warning to Rumania that it must soon decide before it is too late its attitude toward Soviet Union forces when these advance into the territory of "Greater Rumania."

Transfer of the concentration of Russian military efforts from the southern front to the Leningrad sector during the past few days gives Rumania a short respite, but it is obvious that to itself this cannot postpone for long Russian action against Transdniestria which is at present Rumanian territory.

Rumania is in the parlous situation of having lost most of its army in Russia, of being between Russia, which has definite territorial demands upon it, and Hungary from which Rumania wants restoration of the territory of Transylvania which Hungary secured by the Vienna award of 1940, and being dependent upon its German overlords.

Unble to Resist

The basic problem which must be solved is the attitude the Rumanian Government will adopt toward Soviet Russia. Not only Marshal Ion Antonescu's Government but even the Opposition led by Dr. Juliu Maniu now appears to adopt the standpoint that any attack by Russia upon the territory Rumania now holds must mean united military resistance.

Such an attitude will lead nowhere except to Rumania's destruction, since Rumania is unable to resist and it is doubtful how long the Germans will or can keep large armies in Rumania when they are wanted elsewhere.

Rumanian politicans [in this there is little difference between the Antonescu Government and the Maniu Opposition] even today assume that their country can benefit through the alleged divergence between the outlook of the Western democracies and Russia.

Through this they hope Rumania will not only come out of the war with its present territory, but also that the Allies will aid them in regaining the part of Transylvania lost to Hungary because "Rumania was forced into the war by the Germans."

Plans for Evacuation

This means that Rumania is determined to hold on to the territories of Bukovina, Transdniestria, and Bessarabia, the last two of which were taken from the Russians—Transdniestria since 1941—as part of the German attack on the U. S. S. R.

Rumanians were settled ceremoniously two years ago in Transdniestria and since then they have been increased by a half million people from Bessarabia.

But for some months past the Rumanian authorities have been busy evacuating into the interior of Rumania almost the entire population of these two eastern provinces.

Measures for similar evacuation from Bukovina in case of necessity are also ready, as well as the speeding up of further evacuation of government offices from Bucharest itself.

Though nothing official has been published about Russia's territorial claims on Rumania, it is generally assumed in usually well-informed circles here that the Russians will certainly demand the return of Transdniestria and Bessarabia, and the taking over of Bukovina.

In other words, it will mean that Russia's new frontiers will come, as in 1914, to the Danube delta on the Black Sea side and also with Bukovina, Russia will extend to the Carpathians.

Bucharest Statements

Rumanian statements on these territories are emphatic these days, probably more for propaganda reasons than from conviction. Thus Mihai Antonescu, Deputy Premier, speaking eight days ago, declared "Bessarabia isn't our soil alone. He who beats on the walls of Bessarabia beats on the visible and invisible walls of Europe," and Rumania would defend this territory in the "interests of private property."

The newspaper Universul on the twenty-fifth anniversary of Bukovina's joining Rumania at the end of last November declared, "We have armed ourselves and hardened our will to oppose anyone who may . . . interfere with our existence as a free nation, master of its own destiny."

Some rational Rumanian attitudes on alterations of frontiers with the Soviet Union might result in Soviet support for Rumania's just ethnographical claims in Transylvania and enable Rumania to "round off" its territories and make them far more secure than before 1939.

Ethnographic Claims

The Soviet Union's policy in this matter might be analogous to its offer to Poland of German territory in the west, especially as in both cases the Rumanians and Poles have strong ethnographic strategic claims.

A Russian advance into the Rumanian plains would certainly severely shake German control there and throughout the Balkans since it would imperil Rumanian oil and Hungarian corn for the Reich, and compel the Germans to withdraw to the Danube line.

Hence the Germans will hold on to Russian territory as long as possible since it is a strategic necessity, especially as Allied control of the Balkans would change the whole aspect of the war, especially in the air, preventing the Luftwaffe from defending the west as well as the east battlefields, as at present.

Rumania, like the rest of the Balkans, is very unstable, but the democracies probably are too prone to assume it will totter easily. Victory of the United Nations may liberate the peoples of the Balkans, but their rulers, however much they may hate the Germans as overlords, know they have everything to lose and little to gain from an Allied victory. Rumania, like the rest of the Balkans, will yield before military power rather than before any wishful propaganda.

Wide World

Rumania Guards Frontier

(Above) A section of the long concrete wall which is an enormous tank barrier and forms part of the system of fortifications known as "Carol's Wall" on the Russian-Rumanian border. (Below) A Rumanian officer instructs citizens in adjusting gasmasks.

Hungarian Premier Warns of 'Dangers'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 26

With Hungary confronted by multiple problems arising from the advance of the Russian armies and its still unsettled Transylvania territorial dispute with Rumania, Premier Nicholas von Kallay was quoted by the Budapest Radio as warning a group of Government party members against "internal dangers" as well as those from without.

"History shows that in politics, external and internal dangers nearly always occur simultaneously," Premier von Kallay declared.

The Budapest radiocast, which was beamed in Europe in the German language and reported by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, said Premier von Kallay had spoken to a group of Government party members taking a "political training course."

'Nerve' War Chapter

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 26 (AP)—A story that three British officers parachuted into Rumania recently with a copy of a German offer to give large areas of Rumania to Russia—if the Soviets would call off the war—is reported to be making the rounds of the Bucharest diplomatic corps.

According to the diplomatic account, as reported from Budapest by the newspaper Basler Nachrichten's correspondent, the Nazis expressed willingness for Russia to annex all the provinces of Bessarabia and Bucovina.

The story, the correspondent added, might be merely "a cool British propaganda trick even if true, but in any case it can be considered as a characteristic chapter of the nerve war."

New Virginian Mica Mine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 26—Several hundred pounds of top-grade mica are being received from a newly opened mine four miles northeast of Moneta in Bedford County, Dr. Arthur Bevan, State Geologist, said here. The mineral will be handled through the Colonial Mica Corporation, a subsidiary of the Federal Government, and will be prepared for use in war equipment.

Bias Charged By S. P. C. C. In Shelter Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—A promise to meet all the charges of "wretched" treatment and archaic conditions at its shelter was made today by the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in a sharply worded reply to the recent critical report of William B. Herlands, Commissioner of Investigations.

Recalling that the opportunity had not been given it to confront or cross-examine witnesses whose testimony was the basis for the report, the Society said the attack upon it was "characterized by carelessness with the truth and an utter disregard of the most fundamental principles of fair play."

"Our society, from its inception, has refused to be dictated to by politicians and has frequently incurred the enmity of officeholders in the past," the reply says. "However, no political machine heretofore has been so contemptuous of the American spirit of fair play as to condemn the accused without a hearing.

"If this type of treatment is intended to force us to accept political domination, it will fail, as all similar efforts have failed in the past."

It attacked "the totalitarian methods" of the investigators, Commissioner Herlands' office and a judicial Domestic Relations Court Committee, and charged that the unwillingness of some Children's Court Judges to meet their responsibilities had resulted in the housing of "numerous vicious and dangerous young thugs" with innocent victims of neglect while their cases are going through court.

The Society stressed that even after the initial attack on it had begun, Mayor La Guardia, to whom the final report was submitted, thought well enough of its work to urge the Society to get more space from the Heckscher Foundation, part of whose building they occupied at 2 East 105th Street.

It promptly appeared, however, that the only way they could get the additional space was to buy the building, the reply continues, and when they notified the Children's Court that they could not do so with the funds in their control, they found that "instead of devoting themselves to the remedying of an intolerable situation, these judicial and municipal officers seem to be trying to cover up their shortcomings by attacking us."

Axis Satellites Clash On Transylvania Issue

Relations Between Rumania and Hungary are expected to break into open war as soon as, if not before, Nazi control over region ends—Germans have done little to halt controversy.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Jan. 26—Hardly a week passes without producing new evidence of tension between Rumanians and Hungarians over the Transylvanian border dispute. It is the opinion of persons in closest touch with Balkan affairs that this tension will break out into open warfare as soon as, if not before, German control over the region ends.

While Hungary is devoting its attention principally to retaining Transylvanian territory seized from Rumania several years ago, the latter seems equally determined to reobtain it as soon as possible.

The latest proof of Rumania's abiding interest in Transylvania comes over the Bucharest Radio, which devoted considerable attention to this question on Jan. 22. At that time a certain Pavel Rosca spoke about the "fight for culture" which was itself a part of a series of lectures on the "idea of preparing for a Transylvanian union."

Mr. Rosca's address stressed the Rumanian character of Transylvania and offered encouragement to Rumanian Orthodox priests and teachers who are carrying on national culture there despite what must be strenuous opposition from the occupying officials. The speaker emphasized the fact that Rumanians previously had to fight for Transylvania, the inference being that the time was coming when they would do so again.

One of the most significant aspects of this mounting animosity between what are supposed to be two Axis neighbors is the fact that Germany apparently does nothing to discourage it. So far as can be learned here, the Reich keeps its hands strictly off this squabble except wherever it might help the Axis front against Russia.

In fact, there is no reason to think the Germans have stopped playing their old game of encouraging these rifts in order to tighten their hold on both countries through threatening to support the other's claim.

It would appear questionable, however, how long Berlin can continue with this activity in view of its steadily weakening diplomatic position in front of the Russian advance.

Another Rumanian—Hungarian development which has caught the attention of observers here is the marked difference being shown toward these countries in Russian statements. Although Moscow unsparingly condemns both for having played Germany's game, the Kremlin has given quite a few indications it is much more provoked against Hungary than against Rumania. As one close observer put it, Russia seems to consider the Hungarians as Germany's accomplices, but the Rumanians as Germany's tools.

[It is rumored that "the Hungarian Minister of the Interior, Franz Keresztes-Fischer, will soon be relieved of his post," according to the Russian news agency Tass, quoted by Radio Brazzaville.

[The broadcast, recorded by CBS, added that "Fischer was accused by Regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy of not having taken the necessary steps to crush the growing opposition. Bela Imredy, leader of the Hungarian Fascists, is considered a likely candidate for the post."]

Appeal to Bulgaria

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—An appeal to Bulgarians to oust the Germans and join the Yugoslav Army of Liberation has been broadcast by the Moscow Radio, the London Radio reported in a radiocast recorded at the CBS short-wave listening station.

"We know that the vast majority of the people are against the fatal and unnatural alliance with Germany," the broadcast said. "But only the immediate severing of this alliance and the immediate expulsion of the Germans and their hirelings from Bulgaria can save you from a catastrophe even more terrible than that of 1918."

The Moscow message pointed out that Bulgaria owed her liberation from a foreign yoke to thousands of Russians who were killed fighting in her cause.

"The satisfaction of the national interests of the Bulgarian people, the creation of a free, independent, strong, democratic Bulgaria, is possible only through friendly agreement with the Balkan peoples and with the support of the united freedom-loving nations," the Moscow Radio said.

Eden's Son Training in Canada Wants to Fly Over Germany

By the Canadian Press

EDMONTON, Alta., Jan. 26—The old adage, "Like father, like son" is only partly true in the case of Simon Eden.

As you have gathered, Simon Eden is the son of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

He's an air cadet in training here, and the other day he sprawled his six-foot body on a divan at the civilian-operated No. 2 Air Observers School Canteen and parried questions ranging from his views on slang to his famous Dad. And he did it with the aplomb of a budding diplomat.

His ambitions?

Well, he wants to conclude his course as a navigator here, get back to Britain and then fly over Germany in a bomber, "especially Berlin;" to continue his studies at Oxford after the war; to see the Rockies and Ottawa, and then enter the British Diplomatic Service.

Young Eden has been to a few dances and finds it "rather difficult" to dance "Canadian style."

"But I guess I can get along all right," he smiled. "He has taken up skating and finds it "a lot tougher than flying. It's just like a series of uncontrolled skids."

Here are his views on miscellaneous subjects:

Slang: "It's rather tough not to pick it up, isn't it? But I certainly wouldn't adopt it."

Music: "I like both swing and concert music. Bing Crosby is rather good, isn't he?"

Canadians: "I like Canadians very much. I'm surprised at the number of people in Canada who are English or whose fathers and mothers are English."

Finances: "I'm on my own. Dad doesn't send me a penny. My pay is about $50 a month and it just about works out."

Books: "I like Dickens. And I like history books. Thrillers don't interest me."

Newspapers: "I like Canadian newspapers because it's nice to see 12 and 14 pages again after reading four-page British newspapers. The Canadian papers are more sensational, but I enjoy reading them."

Movies: "Some of those anti-Nazi films are a little far-fetched, aren't they? I like something true to life."

Sports: "I've done a bit of rowing. I like tennis, swimming, horseback riding and, of course, skating."

His Dad: "Well, he is quite a fellow, isn't he? You know I've listened to debates in the House of Commons and I hoped he had a good answer up his sleeve when asked questions. He did."

Incidentally, Simon is about one-half inch shorter than his impeccably-dressed father and can wear his clothes. "I've worn them on my leaves and everything fit except the hat. It was too big."

He doesn't think he'll adopt the now famous Homburg or grow a moustache. "I think I'd be too much like Dad and I don't want to ride too much on his reputation."

Total Eclipse of the Sun Over Peru Snapped on Still Pictures and Movies

CHICLAYO, Peru, Jan. 26 (AP)—A total eclipse of the sun was observed here yesterday by natural scientists and hundreds of sightseers.

Peruvian researchers who timed it said the total eclipse lasted from 9:07:16½ to 9:10:57 a. m. The temperature dropped and the sky became dark blue while the horizon was orange-colored as if at dusk.

The path of totality of the eclipse lay across Northern Peru and Brazil and extended across the South Atlantic to Freetown in West Africa.

As a partial eclipse it was visible in the southern United States, Puerto Rico, Central and South America, Western Europe, and Northwest Africa.

The only other eclipse of the sun in 1944 will be the annular eclipse on July 20, visible in East Africa, Southern Asia, Australia, and the Philippines.

When the eclipse became total the faces of the spectators took on an odd pale color because of the greenish-bluish light. Horses of mounted policemen patrolling the camp of Mexican natural scientists neighed when the moon dimmed out the sun, and birds flying at the moment appeared confused.

Mexicans took moving pictures and still pictures of the totality. The planet Venus as well as the Scorpio constellation were clearly visible near the horizon.

Stalin Gets Message From Son in Nazi Camp

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Jan. 26

Joseph Stalin's son, Jacob, has sent a message to his father from a German prison camp by a Yugoslav officer who escaped, a source close to the Yugoslav government in exile said last night.

The message was said to have been carried by Capt. M. Uroshevic belonging to the forces of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, the exiled government's War Ministe,. Captain Uroshevic, captured in 1941, was in the same camp as Stalin's son until his recent escape, the informant said. Contents of the message were not disclosed.

Polish Patriots

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Russian sponsored "Union of Polish Patriots" in the Soviet Union, through an editorial in its newspaper Wolna Polska, today urged formation of a "political center" uniting the Poles in the homeland with those in Russia, the United States and Great Britain.

Moscow Finds Germans Guilty Of Polish Massacres at Katyn

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Moscow Radio announced today that a special Soviet commission had found 11,000 bodies in Polish uniforms buried in the Katyn Forest, 10 miles from Smolensk, and charged they were "Polish war prisoners shot by the German invaders."

The broadcast, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said that the special commission began its inquiry Sept. 26, 1943, when Lieut. Gen. Nikolai N. Burdenko of the People's Commissariat of Health and other members and experts arrived at Smolensk.

"The experts made a thorough investigation of the bodies, documents and factual evidence found on the bodies and in the graves," said the radiocast. "All this evidence establishes precisely the time and the circumstances of the crimes perpetrated by the German invaders."

Moscow first announced that the Commission was studying the Katyn "massacre" on Jan. 17 and promised early findings after noting that the Soviet Government could not deal with the Polish Government in London because the Poles had asked the International Red Cross to investigate German charges that the killings were done by the Russians.

A direct dispatch from Smolensk said a party of British and American correspondents were taken to the scene of the executions. Included in the party were Miss Kathleen Harriman, daughter of United States Ambassador to Russia W. Averell Harriman, and John Melby, third Secretary of the United States Embassy. They accompanied the correspondents at the Embassy's request.

This dispatch said conclusions already reached by the special Soviet Commission were:

1. "It is established that in August and September of 1941 the Germans killed Polish prisoners of war on the goat hills (in Katyn Forest)."

2. "Feeling their position insecure, the Germans hastened to cover up their crime. For this purpose they opened the graves and tried to find witnesses, brought bodies from other graves and mounted provocation."

The correspondents were shown documents taken from Polish bodies dated as late as June 20, 1941, which would make the German explanation of the mystery impossible, saw evidence that the bodies had been in the ground only about two years and heard testimony confirming the Soviet version.

German propagandists said Polish soldiers and officers had been killed during the Russian occupation of Smolensk. The Poles asked for and then withdrew a request for a Red Cross investigation of the accusations. Meanwhile, however, Moscow severed relations with Poland.

The announcement today said that when the Germans invaded the Smolensk district three camps for Polish prisoners of war were situated 15 and 27 miles west of Smolensk, and the Poles were working on roads.

"These camps could not be evacuated in time when the Germans reached the region," the radiocast said. "The Polish prisoners and part of the Soviet staff of the camps and guards fell into the hands of the Germans."

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

American Dash and Vigor Seen In Claire McCardell Styles

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

There is something businesslike and to the point in all Claire McCardell's designs for fashion. It is as though she took hold of the practical basic idea in what she desired to create, then said it with scissors in the shortest and least-involved manner.

The clothes she designs are decisive. They are as forthright as the butcher cotton and the blue jeans denim she plunged back into popularity. Her New York studio, startlingly unlike the general run of designers' salons with their mirrors, soft lights, and skyline views, is as unrelentingly plain as her popover apron. It is neither large nor imposing, it has no view, and one corner is stacked high with paper-covered rolls that might be fabric. She herself is long and slight, has a tip-tilted nose, enthusiastic eyes, and looks as young and sincere as her clothes.

Perhaps her early life in Frederick, Maryland, resulted in her frank approach to practical American clothes—a small town in that part of America that seems still to echo the colonial spirit. And though she did her pioneering in New York on Seventh Avenue, she has managed to bring good taste in clothes to the level of a two-figure bank account—higher fashion at lower prices.

More Space for Sun

Miss McCardell's 1944 spring collection is alive with sunshine possibilities, and how to let it get the best of you. Her "stay-out-in-the-sun" summer clothes would appear the perfect complement for her "stay-warm" theme last fall. Every ray of sunshine is invited by her bathing suits, the first Claire McCardell has ever presented. In most instances they illustrate the endless possibilities for varying the design of the plain everyday "bra."

In these bathing costumes she uses regulation shorts with unpressed front pleats—often with capacious pockets; wrap-around shorts, and her new "shirt tail" short, wrapped cleverly about the thighs as a Hindu turban.

An exercise suit of soft wool jersey recalls her much discussed leotard, so like an old-fashioned one-piece union suit, except for its startling name. This, however, like an urchin's pants, comes only to the knees.

Claire McCardell's career, like that of many another eminent designer, began by study at the Parsons School of Design in New York and Paris. Her first actual job in New York was painting lamp shades. This naturally couldn't last long, for the urge to do something with clothes wouldn't be downed. So, before long, she found herself gaining valuable experiencce in wearing clothes as a professional dress model. Sketching filled in, too, and in 1929 she joined the staff of the late Robert Turk, well-known designer of dresses. When, three years later, Mr. Turk took over the designing of Townley Frocks, Miss McCardell went with him, and it was not long before this young designer found herself facing the responsibility of designing the entire Townley line—alone.

Classic Yet Bold

At first her fashions seemed startling, but their strong American classic bias has established them as rock-bottom favorites. Workmanship, quality fabrics, and fine tailoring go into the making of Townley Frocks, and they are conservatively modern enough to give pleasure for long stretches of wear. This designer has already left her imprint on fashion trends. To her door may be traced the slouchy, bright-colored monastic type of wool jersey dress, dirndls for dinner wear, the tweed evening coat, and the practical popover.

The spring version of the popover makes its bow in white, pink, or yellow cotton to team, as a coat, over a striped cotton blouse and black wool jersey slacks.

A year ago Miss McCardell launched her backless dress—a fashion that now has expanded so effectively as to leave us practically breathless as well as backless. At the same time she brought out her blue denim suit, dress, and coat—as American as blue jeans themselves.

Butcher Cotton Favored

Fabrics have a strong appeal for Miss McCardell. In this collection butcher cottons take the place of last year's denims. A blue butcher cotton skirt with unpressed front pleats and a fitted short jacket illustrate her use of this fabric, as does a white dress stitched and buttoned in red-hot red with deep pockets and inverted unpressed front pleats in the skirt.

Men's blue cotton Oxford makes a cool summer dress where the deep square neck at back is trimmed with a narrow ruffle edged in black. Hankasheer, a rayon weave much like a sheer handkerchief linen, accounts for many of her most pleasing summer dresses; Salina, a washable, sun-resistant rayon cotton is used effectively in blouses and shorts, while India cottons in sun-bright stripes double for blouses or entire costumes.

One touch of Claire McCardell guarantees you to be practical and smart.

Mrs. Florence Ives Gookin at her loom in her studio at Ogunquit, Maine, with the hand-woven material she produces hanging in soft folds in the background, illustrating the variety she achieves in texture and weave. She weaves for her family as well as for the commercial market.

Wise Weaver Says Customers Come Back

By Pearl Strachan
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

People are not going to buy things just because they're handmade. But if they are also beautiful and meet the needs of modern living, there is no difficulty in finding a market. That, at least, has been the experience of Mrs. Florence Ives Gookin, whose hand-woven fabrics we saw at her recent exhibition in Boston.

The day we called she wore a frock of a dark olive shade. Spring green on brown, she called it, describing the yarns used in the weft and the warp. It was a good color for her tanned complexion and brown eyes. And the swinging lines, designed by an expert, were perfect for her slim figure. It had been inspired she said, by her bracelet, 2,000 years old, a band of smoke-brown jade of the Han dynasty.

Beautiful Texture

So beautiful was the texture of this wool fabric, woven in her own workshop, that we could not imagine any one touching it with careless scissors or needle. Yet it was of simple weave, as were the worsteds on exhibition. Although dyed with chemicals in the modern way, the rolls of cloth that filled the room were of such soft and skilfully blended shades that at first we thought them hand-dyed. Threads of pink and gray wool had been put together in such a way that the effect was one of soft rose. A brilliant vermilion was softened by a wide-spaced crossbar of dull green. A shot green-blue luster was achieved by weaving dark green and purple yarns together.

Weaves for Top Designers

The Ives-Gookin studio at Ogunquit, Maine, has woven long pieces for designers such as Mainbocher and Henri Bendel, but specializes in personal designing. Three fabrics, a brown, yellow, and brown-and-gold stripe, for example, had been woven for a three-piece costume. One customer, who spends part of the year in New York and the rest of it in California, ordered clothes of gold and gray. In New York she wears mostly the clothes of the gray worsted, and in California lets the gold predominate.

Fascinating plaid wools in the collection are patterns adapted from ginghams. Some are reproductions of tartans. Mrs. Gookin's 12-year-old daughter Angela is now rejoicing in a new three-piece suit of her mother's weaving, dark red on bright red, which she complements with gray. Her brother Vincent, a year older, also wears home-grown suits.

One of the important points is the price, which is low enough to compete with that of the better grade of machine-woven cloth. It pleases Mrs. Gookin to walk about Ogunquit and see her fabrics on the townspeople, the people who, to use her expression, "work hard for their money."

Having begun to weave for a hobby, years ago, when she worked in an office during the day, Mrs. Gookin made all the customary little scarfs and runners. She saw New England weavers copying old coverlet patterns, which had been useful in their period, and Scandinavian and other styles. She noticed that original work was usually too "arty" to have a popular appeal. She disagreed with the craftsmen's notion that the public was "fickle," that it had lost its interest in handicrafts. She noticed that many of the craftsmen in other countries were able to make a living because they kept alert to the developments of their own world and met the changing conditions of their times.

Sound Foundation

She learned clothmaking from the start, studying fleeces and yarns in a spinning mill. The respect with which she is regarded by the "trade," is indicated in the fact that some of the yarn manufacturers are among her best customers. She started her business in New York City, with a summer shop at Ogunquit. Later she found she could keep her Ogunquit shop open all the year round. She lives on a farm near the town and employs six girls in her shop, residents to whom she taught her craft. It is one of the few industries open at Ogounquit in the winter time, and the people there evidently think the little weaving shed is a profitable addition. Mrs. Gookin does not attempt to make up any articles for sale. Bags shown with her fabrics are produced by a professional bagmaker elsewhere. She says, "You can be really professional in only a limited number of things."

Collectors Find Adventure in Their Hobby

By Ethel M. Eaton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Someone has said, and truly, that a synonym for the collecting hobby is happiness. And the joy is twofold—the fun of tracking down a treasure and the pleasure of using it afterward.

"The world is so full of a number of things" to collect! The hobby runs the gamut from postage stamps to cellar holes! I know somebody who "collects" the latter, and what fun he has! I have never seen anybody happier than when he stumbles upon a crumbling specimen, overgrown with bushes and brambles. Nor does he stop there. To him it isn't just an over-grown hole in the ground. He finds out all about it, so far as is possible—the people who once lived there and any details about the place that can be unearthed. If nothing can be found, he invents a story, "which is even more delightful," he says! His specimens are all labeled and listed in a book with their stories. "Let other men have their first editions, rare paintings, and Wedgwood urns; give me my cellar holes," says he.

Because the pursuit is practically endless, there is nothing, it seems to me, that lends more zest to living than collecting something—anything! Some acquaintances of mine had a unique quest thrust upon them—one they never would have thought of choosing voluntarily—and it has become a merry chase, with all members of the family participating, though the gas shortage has slowed it down somewhat for the time being. It started with the purchase of an old house in the country, when they learned, through an ancient deed, that only old material must be used in making repairs! And much repairing was called for! So far, the collection consists of old pine boards for floors and paneling, old doors and their hardware—latches, hinges, etc., stair rails, and inside window shutters; while the prize "find" to date is a beautiful colonial mantel. The quest has become a lively game with a common interest; for the family's later comfort will depend to no small degree on this collection!

Old glassware and old china offer a fertile field to collectors, for pieces from old homesteads are constantly coming on the market, and one can choose from a great variety of patterns. There is always the hope of picking up that last milk glass goblet needed to make the full dozen. No shop is too tiny or too out-of-the-way to explore, for often it is in the most unlikely place that an elusive piece is unearthed.

I know of a large collection which grew from the purchase, at a country auction, of an old mottled brown mixing bowl. Sentiment was the sole reason which prompted the purchaser to bid it in. It took her back to childhood and Grandmother's butt'ry. "Oh," said a friend who saw it later, "you have a piece of Bennington!". She had never heard of "Bennington" before, but that started her off on a happy road and, eventually, a fine collection. She learned everything there was to know about this stoneware, once made in such quantities in Bennington, Vermont.

Another woman I know "collects" old gardens. This is somewhat the same kind of collecting as cellar holes, from the human interest angle, though she takes something home from each one. A garden enthusiast, she is desirous of preserving old varieties of plants, roses, and shrubs which are in danger of running out and becoming lost to us forever. These she finds around deserted homesteads, old cellar holes, etc.

Whatever you collect may not have great intrinsic value—and again it may—but collecting it has added immeasurably to the joy of living. And one of the best things about this hobby is that it can go on and on, endlessly, for always there will be something to collect!

Practical Planning Simplifies Housework

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the navy goes into battle all ships are stripped for action. While we do not anticipate any battles, my house, too, has undergone some severe stripping, for we shall certainly see plenty of action. Needless to say, we are our own maintenance crew. The boy who used to help with the yard is a prisoner of the Japs, the laundry man is off to California for a defense job, the maids—well, no matter where they are, they are not here.

Finding myself with six people, nine rooms, and three baths to care for, I was appalled at the hopelessness of the task. I did not mind working all day, but I was greatly disturbed by the unfinished work. So I began stripping and I now have the job down to a manageable size.

Trays a Solution

I was shocked at the amount of time consumed in the preparation and service of meals for our family. It consumed a large portion of the day. We have no breakfast room, so I tried various makeshifts to simplify the serving of breakfast and luncheon. One day I purchased some thin, pressed wood trays, planning to use them for lunches eaten in the sun parlor. I soon discovered that these light wood trays looked very well on my mahogany dining table, so now we eat nearly all of our meals in the dining room on these trays. After the meal each person carries his tray to the kitchen and there is no table for me to clear.

Sometimes each child takes a tray, serves himself in the kitchen, assembles his silver and then goes to the dining table to eat. Just like a cafeteria; the children think, and loads of fun. We use paper napkins for all meals except dinner.

In the kitchen I keep the pans that I use most often turned upside down on the stove. I have no time to go fumbling around in a cupboard.

In the children's bedrooms and the bathrooms I have taken down the curtains for the duration.

We decorated the living room and hall this year. I put back on the wall only several pictures, thereby cutting down a little on dusting. At the same time I took up our wornout stair carpet, intending to replace it immediately. When I found out how much easier it was to care for the bare stairs I decided to leave them that way.

No Dresser Scarves

In the bedrooms I removed all dresser covers. This simplifies dusting and makes one less thing to handle in laundering. Incidentally the bare wood is attractive.

I put in the attic every piece of furniture and every piece of bric-a-brac that really was not contributing to our comfort.

I have four children and each has his own room. It seemed to take an endless time making the beds and straightening each room in the morning. We have a large upstairs sun parlor where the children used to sleep at times for a special treat. Now they sleep there all the time. My morning job is all concentrated in one spot and can be taken care of much more quickly. Also, when I make the rounds at night to see if all is well, they are all in one spot.

I have eliminated all glass curtains.

We line the waste baskets with paper bags. My nine-year-old son makes the rounds of the rooms, removes the paper bag, closes the top, and puts a fresh bag in the basket. This method saves a lot of muss.

In the pantry I have two sets of dishes and glassware, one for every day, one for special occasions. All the other things have been packed in boxes and put in the attic. This saves many hours at pantry cleaning time.

I keep a supply of paper plates and cups in gay colors. When the family is going out immediately after a meal we use these paper things. There is then no last minute rushing to take care of the dishes.

As for streamlining the laundry, I purchased as many seersucker clothes as possible. I do not iron underthings, pajamas, towels, etc. The children wear play shoes and go without socks much of the time in the summer.

I resurrected an old tea cart. During dinner I keep this next to my place. Water pitcher, milk, the serving dishes, etc., are then near at hand.

Just about all of our meals are served as one-course meals. Dessert may be fruit cup, custard, or fruit, and is served in a sherbet cup with the meal. When we have soup we have it at noon.

Most of our dinners are simple; many of them the one-pot variety—stews, spaghetti, baked beans, etc.

Special Dinner Friday

We still like the orthodox Sunday dinner, but I do not like to spend all day. Sunday preparing it. Instead we have it Friday—roast beef, leg of lamb, chicken, turkey it may be. On Sunday, then, we have the same thing served with a different vegetable and dessert and pepped up perhaps with a special bread.

We still live in the same house in much the same way. Our house is just as clean, perhaps a little cleaner. I work only part of the day, and, with some help from the children, I am doing what one time was done by two full-time maids and a boy part time.

Most contracts and enlistments nowadays read, "For the duration and six months after." As far as I am concerned this streamlining of the mechanics of my home may be "for the duration and forever." I like it.

Women Veto The Pocket Kitchen

By Ethel B. Power
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Mary has changed her mind again." Thus spake John the First to John the Second. Thus might comment 164,900 Johns of exactly the same number of Marys. What Mary has changed her mind about is the size of her kitchen. According to answers received to a questionnaire sent to 200,000 housewives by a manufacturer of house equipment, 164,900 prefer a large kitchen (14′ x 16′), or at least a medium-sized kitchen (10′ x 12′), and positively not a small one.

Now just why doesn't Mary like the small kitchen any more? Why has she turned against what has until very recently been thought a model of perfection? Look at those shining surfaces that refuse all foothold to dirt; the clean white range that turns out cakes almost as effortlessly as the Automat; the reliable refrigerator of even climate; the electric sink that washes dishes, dries them and disposes of the garbage; the battery of cupboards ready to swallow up all evidences of kitchen work! Measure the tiny space in which all this wealth of equipment is contained and remember the hundreds of thousands of steps taken in a year in the old large kitchen! What faults can you possibly find with this seemingly-so-perfect kitchen?

Feel Too Cramped

If Mary's objections had been tabulated with her answers to the questionnaire they might, I believe, sum up about as follows: The kitchen was too small, too compact; its work spaces were too closely interlocked. The pendulum had swung too far. The kitchen was no longer a room but a machine that required strict attention to business and no fooling about it.

And even those Marys who have gone into the factory and have learned something about assembly line methods don't want to have to follow those methods in their kitchens. They are all right in the airplane plant, where Mary has had to prove that she can work as fast and as well as John. There they spur her to greater effort. But Mary isn't going to work on a time basis when she goes back to her new kitchen and she won't have any competition. She means to have fun there and to take her work in her own stride.

Mary didn't like having to be the only occupant of her kitchen. "No, I am sorry, but you can't help me wash the dishes, there simply isn't room here for another person." "I can't talk about teacher now, Johnny, go back into the dining room and finish your soup while I make your omelet." She wants her children to learn to help her with her work; she wants to be able to share the lunch hour with them and discuss their school problems. And she wants to be able to take part in the before-dinner family discussions while she is keeping one eye on the range. And what is more, she doesn't intend to have Mary or Johnny deprived of the kitchen memories that have so unexpectedly come to her aid and make it possible for her to face with a smile the cook's departure.

Delightful Memories

She thanks her grandmother anew for those hours in her large sunny, fragrant kitchen waiting for the doughnuts to emerge from the kettle, a sparkling golden brown; or making dolls' cakes out of the leftover cookie dough after the grown-up cookies were cut out; or scraping out the cake bowl with eager fingers. These memories of kitchen smells and kitchen occupations are all woven through the fabrics of her childhood recollections. They are making her reconsider the place of the kitchen in the house; to look upon it as a real room as important as other rooms and not just a part of the equipment like the plumbing or the heating plant.

Mary's new kitchen is going to be large enough, now, so that the family can eat breakfast and Sunday night supper there if they want to. For 120,658 Marys want a kitchen with what the manufacturers call a breakfast nook. The term, which is a little reminiscent of the "cozy corner" of the gay nineties, may cover anything from a large non-work table placed under a window to a portion of the room set off by an entire or partial partition. In any case, it implies a family gathering place, a place where little Mary and Johnny can have lunch or where the whole family can lapse into a cafeteria style meal. This breakfast nook, by whatever name it is called, stretches the kitchen beyond the uncomfortable minimum and transforms it into something more than a mere workshop.

But let no one think that Mary does not want her kitchen to be the good workshop, too. It must be this plus. It must have the best refrigerator, range and sink that the manufacturers can put out; it must have all its space—inside the cupboards as well as outside—carefully planned for use; but it must also have the friendliness and hospitality and room to stretch in that her grandmother's kitchen had. In the large kitchen space was wasted and got in the way; in the minimum kitchen space was overworked and there wasn't enough of it to take care of all the utensils and all the different kinds of work—yes, and of play, too—that go on in a kitchen. Now Mary means to have the virtues of both kitchens without their faults.

House Votes $1,350,000,000 As U. S. Stake in UNRRA Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Care and patience exercised by American officials of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration over a period of months bore fruit yesterday when the House voted overwhelmingly to authorize appropriation of $1,350,000,000 as this nation's share in this 44-nation postwar experiment.

The vote on the resolution was 338 in favor, 54 against. Negative votes were cast by 44 Republicans and 10 Democrats. Thirty-five of the opponents are Republicans from Middle Western States where isolationism flourished before Pearl Harbor.

The Resolution, which now goes to the Senate, will be followed later by a request for funds to be appropriated in instalments as fast as they can be used to set liberated nations on their feet.

The overwhelming House vote showed the effect of painstaking work on the part of UNRRA's Director General, Herbert H. Lehman, and especially, Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State.

Members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee generally became staunch supporters of this experiment in international cooperation after they were invited to attend UNRRA conference sessions at Atlantic City and had their doubts dissipated in long, patient sessions with Mr. Acheson at the Capitol.

Two Amendments Added

Two amendments were added on the floor of the House to the UNRRA Resolution. One, sponsored by Representative Karl E. Mundt (R) of South Dakota, was the result of UNRRA'S impotence to alleviate suffering in the recent famine in India. The amendment says:

"In expressing its approval of this joint resolution, it is the recommendation of Congress that insofar as funds and facilities permit, any areas important to the military operations of the United Nations which is stricken by famine or disease may be included in the benefits to be made available to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration."

Since UNRRA policy is set by a Council of 44 nations this recommendations remains merely an expression of intent by Congress until the Council adopts it.

The other amendment adopted provides that the authorization shall expire two years after the "termination of hostilities on all fronts, unless specifically extended by an act of Congress."

A flurry of antagonism against the Foreign Economic Administration was quenched when the House reversed itself and agreed to the President's request that UNRRA funds be entrusted to him for expenditure. The House yesterday had shown preference for expenditure by the State Department. Presumably Mr. Roosevelt will turn the funds over to the Foreign Economic Administration which is the agency that will direct purchase of UNRRA supplies in this country.

Proposals to have foreign relief administered entirely by the Army or by the Red Cross were voted down.

One of the major complaints voiced by UNRRA critics was that the United States will provide approximately half of its funds but exercise only 25 per cent of the control on its Central Committee. On this Committe, it shares authority with other representatives of the "Big Four"—the United Kingdom, Russia, and China.

While the Central Committee will have charge of the day-to-day division of supplies, actually UNRRA policy is set by 44 nations which are represented on its Council, scheduled to meet every six months.

Small Part of Income

The $1,350,000,000 which the House has authorized Congress to contribute is 1 per cent of the national income of this country for the year ending June 30, 1943. Other member nations are being asked to contribute on the same basis.

Other arguments were that UNRRA will become "a gigantic world WPA." Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, prewar isolationist, said he did not mind the United States furnishing food to other nations, but he objected to "building even a chicken coop in foreign nations with our money."

State Department education of Congress on UNRRA began last summer after Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, expressed fear that the Department was trying to circumvent Senate ratification of treaties without Senate approval. Senator Vandenberg and members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee were immediately taken into the confidence of the Department to assure them that nothing underhanded was being done.

By the time the UNRRA agreement was signed at the White House by 44 nations on Nov. 9, much of the congressional distrust had been dispelled.

Roosevelt Backs Soldier Vote Without State-Law Handicaps

Continued from Page 1

sists, is equivalent to depriving millions of servicemen of the chance of voting.

Prior to Mr. Roosevelt's unexpected action today the situation was already crystalizing in Congress.

Advocates of a simplified Federal ballot for servicemen have lost all patience with the obstructive tactics attributed to an opposition coalition of Republicans and states-rights Democrats and have resolved to force the issue to a showdown.

In the Senate, Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois, co-author of the simplified Federal ballot law, has announced that he will not accept the Overton or Eastland-McClellan states-rights amendments, and demands that the issue be brought to a vote at once.

Roll Call Sought

In the House, a revolt has occurred against an effort by the Rules Committee dominated by conservatives to block a record vote on the issue by Congressmen who do not want their constituents to know that they oppose the Federal ballot procedure, and a petition is being circulated to force a direct roll call.

First result of this petition, which already has more than 100 signatures, is to cause the whole debate to be postponed for a week in the House, while members think it over.

A fifth of the members present can force a record vote on the "gag rule," and more than a fifth of the House are now pledged to the petition. In the first 100 signatures only one Republican signed, Representative Usher L. Burdick of North Dakota. Members will now be put on record one way or another, either on the vote to overthrow the "gag rule" or else ont he federal ballot itself.

If House members know they are going to stand up and be counted, the proposed Federal ballot procedure will go through by a large majority, it is believed.

Republican and Southern Democrats have been most vocal in opposing the Federal ballot procedure. While motives are mixed, the Republicans have been charged with fearing that the service vote will go strongly for President Roosevelt's re-election. The Southern Democrats make no bones about their position. They do not want Negroes in the armed service to vote, and they do not want men to vote who have not paid state poll taxes, particularly if this will be used as a lever to disrupt the southern poll tax system by which many legislators retain their seats.

Backed by Secretaries

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, the two Republicans in Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet, are strongly for the Federal ballot procedure for technical reasons.

To distribute millions of ballots, they declare, and make provision for the voter's oath, secrecy and quick transmission it is absolutely essential that the ballots be uniform. This cannot be done under the 48 different sets of ballots of the several states.

Mr. Stimson declared that no guarantees could be given as to delivery and collection of state ballots, averaging two ounces in weight, as compared to Federal ballots, weighing eight-tenths of an ounce.

Taft Charges Politics

This led Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, leader of the anti-Federal ballot program to charge his two fellow Republicans, Mr. Knox and Mr. Stimson, with "running for a fourth term."

While less frank about it, other Republicans undoubtedly fear that a simplified Federal ballot will aid the Democrats.

Senator Stiles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire opened his fight today to put the names of all presidential candidates on the ballot rather than provide only blank write-in spaces. Senator Bridges argues that the blank space would grant an undue advantage to President Roosevelt, assuming he is a candidate, because soldiers might be unfamiliar with his opponent's name.

The Southern opponents of the uniform simplified Federal procedure have other motives.

Effect of Amendments

The amendment by Senator John H. Overton (D) of Louisiana would add the requirement that Federal ballots would be counted, "in accordance with state law." This would give precinct counters of the soldiers' ballots authority, it is said, to throw out poll-tax delinquents or draw other distinctions.

The amendment sponsored by Senator James O. Eastland, Senator John L. McClellan, and a group of half a dozen other Southern Senators would provide that nothing in the voting act "shall be construed to violate, repeal, abrogate, nullify or change in any form or manner the election laws, rules and regulations or the voting requirements of any state."

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The Christian Science Monitor Guide to Current Film Fare

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ABOVE SUSPICION—Mystery story about man and wife on mission for British Foreign Office. Elaborate, entertaining melodrama.—M. Y.

ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC—First-rate melodrama about redoubtable American Merchant Marine men who sail convoys to Europe.—M. Y.

ADVENTURE IN IRAQ—Essentially a western, though scene is Iraq desert.—M. Y.

ADVENTURES OF A ROOKIE—Farce about army life of new soldiers.—M. Y. C.

ADVENTURES OF TARTU—Exciting sabotage melodrama, with romantic interludes.—M. Y.

A GUY NAMED JOE—Spencer Tracy's best performance in fantasy about air pilot who walks the earth after fatal crash, a benevolent gremlin helping student fliers.—M. Y. C.

ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES—Big lively Technicolor melodrama.—M. Y. C.

ALWAYS A BRIDESMAID—The Andrews Sisters sing five times in this light melodramatic romance.—M. Y. C.

AROUND THE WORLD—Kay Kyser and troupe of agreeable young singers and dancers entertain at army camps.—M. Y. C.

BATTLE OF RUSSIA—Full-length U. S. documentary compiled from Russian and other newsreels, with commentary. Thrilling record of fight of great people for freedom.—M. Y.

BEHIND THE RISING SUN—Japanese youth becomes killer when war test comes, forsaking his low-caste fiancee, and American friends.—M. Y.

BEST FOOT FORWARD—Entertaining Technicolor musical about girl screen star's adventures as prom date.—M. Y. C.

BEYOND THE LAST FRONTIER—Ranger joins outlaws to bring about their capture. Fast minor melodrama.—M. Y. C.

BOMBARDIER—Friendly enemies in crews that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama, strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.

BOMBERS' MOON—American flier meets Russian girl in Germany and they melodramatically escape to England.—M. Y.

BORDERTOWN GUN FIGHTERS—Lottery swindle smashed in good Western.—M. Y. C.

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME—Boston Blackie, falsely suspected of crime, clears himself while outwitting police.—M. Y.

CALLING DR. DEATH—Melodramatic shocker utilizing hypnotism to solve mystery.—M.

CANYON CITY—Schemes of agent of power company to rob settlers defeated.—Routine western.—M. Y. C.

CONSTANT NYMPH—Deeply touching, well-acted story of young girl's unrequited love for middle-aged composer, and her passing just when she realizes that she has inspired him.—M. Y.

CORVETTE K-225—Spectacular melodrama extolling Royal Canadian Navy heroism.—M. Y.

COURAGEOUS MR. PENN—British melodrama about founder of Pennsylvania. Historically interesting.—M. Y. C.

COWBOY IN THE CLOUDS—Civilian Air Patrol pilot makes good with cattlemen, rescues girl from fire, and captures villain.—M. Y. C.

CROSS OF LORRAINE—Melodrama about French soldiers in Nazi prison camp, and their escape.—M. Y.

CRY HAVOC—Fair melodrama, well-acted, about volunteer nurses at Bataan. Painful war incidents.—M. Y.

DANCING MASTERS—Many well-gagged adventures, with young couple providing romantic interludes.—M. Y. C.

DANGER! WOMEN AT WORK—Girls doing war jobs. Mediocre melodrama with confused story, but interesting cast.—M. Y. C.

DEATH VALLEY MANHUNT—Wild Bill Elliott gets drop on oil barons. Serviceable western.—M. Y. C.

DESERT SONG—Technicolor operetta in handsome, vigorous style. Well sung, well acted.—M. Y. C.

DESTINATION TOKYO—Good melodrama about sub that spied out prospects for Tokyo raid.—M. Y.

DESTROYER—Melodrama about dauntless sailor who won't let his mates give up.—M. Y.

DEVIL WITH HITLER—Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

DOUGHBOYS IN IRELAND—Singing is highlight in routine story.—M. Y. C.

DR. GILLESPIE'S CRIMINAL CASE—Hunt for new assistant, with confusing sub-plot concerning epidemic, jail break, and legless soldier.—M. Y.

DRIFTER—Lively Western with dual role growing out of hero's resemblance to villain.—M. Y. C.

FALCON AND THE CO-EDS—Routine mystery melodrama with girls' school as scene.—M. Y.

FALLEN SPARROW—Thrilling melodramatic tale of espionage with an unromantic conclusion for novel twist.—M. Y.

FIND THE BLACKMAILER—Reform candidate handily triumphs over crooks.—M. Y. C.

FIRED WIFE—Matrimonial farce about misunderstanding in advertising and theatrical business. Well cast and continuously amusing.—M. Y.

FLESH AND FANTASY—Melodramatic study of fear and superstition, well acted.—M.

FOOTLIGHT GLAMOUR—Spoof of little theaters for better-than-average addition to Bumpstead series.—M. Y. C.

FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS—Film of Hemingway novel of Spanish Revolution, following book with modulation to be expected. Admirably acted, and photographed in Technicolor in manner to heighten pictorial and dramatic values.—M. Y.

FRONTIER BADMAN—Texans of 1869 beat beef trust in rousing melodrama. Good cast.—M. Y. C.

FRONTIER FURY—Melodrama about hero under unjust cloud who rounds up real bandits.—M. Y. C.

FUGITIVE FROM SONORA—Trick melodrama which uses Don "Red" Barry as hero and villain. For not too choosy double bills.—M. Y. C.

GALS INCORPORATED—Tasteless musical about gay bachelor who pretends to be married.—M.

MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of boy's gain in confidence through owning filly. Filmed in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.

MY KINGDOM FOR A COOK—Testy British author starts feud in New England town when he tries to steal cook. Good romantic farce.—M. Y. C.

MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful businessman front to impress boy.—M. Y.

MYSTERY BROADCAST—Conventional mystery story in radio studio setting. Good caste.—M. Y.

NEVER A DULL MOMENT—Ritz Brothers are mistaken for gangsters when they hire out as vaudeville performers in night club.—M. Y.

NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.

NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS—Gultry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

NOBODY'S DARLING—Fair comedy about home life of pair of screen players and daughter.—M. Y. C.

NONE SHALL ESCAPE—Postwar trial in Poland used to introduce account of Nazi's career of brutality and to indicate some of outrages committed. Grim material, able acting.—M. Y.

NORTH STAR—Deeply moving drama of destruction of Russian village by Nazis, and heroic survival of many of the peasants.—M. Y.

NORTHERN PURSUIT—The Mounties defeat Nazi plot in good romantic melodrama.—M. Y.

NO TIME FOR LOVE—Romance of girl photographer and tunnel digger. Big scene when she proves his machine can prevent cave-ins.—M. Y. C.

O, MY DARLING CLEMENTINE—Passable comedy about radio entertainers.—M. Y. C.

OLD ACQUAINTANCE—High-colored romance of two women novelists leaving them at the end to comfort each other in their loneliness.—M. Y.

OVERLAND MAIL ROBBERY—Miscreants brought to justice in two-fisted fashion.—M. Y. C.

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David Bruce
In the new war film, "Gung Ho"

Recent Releases

ROOKIES IN BURMA—Clowning in war zone. May be hard to take for those who read Far East dispatches.—M. Y.

SPIDER WOMAN—Sherlock Holmes solves another series of murders in a so-so programmer.—M. Y.

GANG'S ALL HERE—Entertaining backstage musical, strong on dancing spectacle.—M. Y. C.

GANGWAY FOR TOMORROW—Patriotic melodrama about five workers in plane factory and how they met.—M. Y.

GET GOING—Fair melodramatic farce about Washington.—M. Y.

GHOST SHIP—Senseless shocker about captain who thinks he has right, at sea, to kill anybody.—M.

GOOD FELLOWS—Gentle spoofing of man with weakness for joining secret societies.—M. Y. C.

GOOD LUCK MR. YATES—War worker, falsely accused of spying, saves shipyard.—M. Y. C.

HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER—Roy Rogers rides Trigger again in musical Western with stirring cross-country obstacle race.—M. Y. C.

HAPPY LAND—Tender small-town drama about folks at home while boys are fighting.—M. Y. C.

HEAT'S ON—Back-stage musical presenting Mae West in familiar routines.—M.

HEADING FOR GOD'S COUNTRY—Fifth columnists in Aleutians find their plans defeated. Lively, but conventional melodrama.—M. Y.

HEAVEN CAN WAIT—Don Ameche as modern Casanova in tricky, oversentimentalized story made amusing by Lubitsch's direction.—M. Y.

HENRY ALDRICH SWINGS IT—Henry goes romantic briefly, and encounters crooks in formula melodramatic comedy.—M. Y.

HERE COMES ELMER—Minor musical farce about night club and radio entertainment.—M. Y. C.

HERS TO HOLD—Agreeable fable with music; boy meets girl, they separate, but will meet again as the war permits.—M. Y. C.

HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.

HI DIDDLE DIDDLE—Farce with music about delayed honeymoon.—Frothy.—M. Y.

HIGHER AND HIGHER—Musical farce about transformation of scullery maid into debutante. Passable fun and Frank Sinatra.—M. Y. C.

HI YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.

HI 'YA SAILOR—Thin musical with night-club background.—M. Y.

HIS BUTLER'S SISTER—Musical that contains much fun and exceptional singing episode.—M. Y. C.

HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.

HITLER'S MADMAN—Omnibus melodrama about demolition of Lidice.—M. Y.

HOLY MATRIMONY—Amusing fable about famous painter who wished to live peaceful life.—M. Y. C.

HOOSIER HOLIDAY—Musical with Hoosier Hot Shots and other radio talent.—M. Y. C.

HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters style of warbling.—M. Y. C.

HOSTAGES—Melodrama about Prague people held as Nazi leader can steal coal concession. Somber and well acted.—M. Y.

I DOOD IT—Red Skelton musical in which he has full scope for his antics.—M. Y. C.

IN OLD OKLAHOMA—Story about competition for oil in early years of century. Canyon fire and wagon train race across prairie provide spectacular finish.—M. Y. C.

IRON MAJOR—Biographical film tracing career of Maj. Frank Cavanaugh as football coach and as officer in World War I.—M. Y.

IS EVERYBODY HAPPY—Fair musical about Ted Lewis. Many familiar songs.—M. Y. C.

JACK LONDON—Episodic biography emphasizing author's warnings against Japan.—M. Y.

JEANNIE—British Cinderella tale about farm drudge who spends small inheritance on trip to prewar Vienna, and ends by marrying Yorkshire salesman. Light amusement.—M. Y. C.

JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks and recover girl's bank roll amid slapstick antics and musical turns.—M. Y. C.

JOHNNY COME LATELY—Roving reporter befriends woman publisher and mixes in small-town politics with good melodramatic results.—M. Y.

JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.

KANSAN—Expected Western ingredients.—M. Y. C.

KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slap down each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M.

KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.

KID RIDES AGAIN—Billy the Kid, framed for a crime he didn't commit, rounds up gang. Routine Western.—M. Y.

KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.

KLONDIKE KATE—Tough melodrama of gold rush days, with most of action in dance halls.—M.

LAD FROM OUR TOWN—Russian wartime romance of tank officer and concert singer.—M. Y.

LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.

LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LADY TAKES A CHANCE—Girl tenderfoot encounters untamed cowboy and hog-ties him after farcical adventures.—M. Y. C.

LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter.—M. Y. C.

LARCENY WITH MUSIC—Singer's manager saves night club from bankruptcy by popularizing his musical numbers. Program filler.—M. Y.

LASSIE COME HOME—Touching story of collie who refused to be separated from family with which she grew up.—M. Y. C.

LAST WILL OF DR. MABUSE—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts and "transmigration of souls."—M.

LAW OF THE NORTHWEST—Mounties defeat land grabbers in ordinary melodrama.—M. Y. C.

LET'S FACE IT—Passable musical about soldiers and flighty married couples.—M. Y.

LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.

LIFEBOAT—Eight persons afloat with captain of submarine that sank their ship. Sardonic melodrama deftly directed.—M. Y.

LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS — Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.

LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.

LONE STAR TRAIL—Entertaining, if routine, western mixing thrills with comedy.—M. Y. C.

MADAME CURIE—Impressive biography of discoverers of radium, told in terms of romance.—M. Y. C.

MAN FROM MUSIC MOUNTAIN—Roy Rogers and Trigger end feud between cattlemen and sheep raisers. Cheerful songs and much handsome mountain scenery.—M. Y. C.

MAN FROM DOWN UNDER—Australian boxing manager in none-too-pleasant melodramatic story about supposed brother and sister who turn out to be not related. War and prize fight scenes.—M.

MAN FROM RIO GRANDE—Conventional western that has modern skating show for novel interlude.—M. Y. C.

MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem of Lermontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.

MINESWEEPER—Passable melodrama about Navy men who clear ship lanes for convoys.—M. Y.

MIRACLE OF MORGAN'S CREEK—Aftermath of girl's marriage while tipsy to unidentified soldier, dubiously handled as subject for uproarious farce.—M. Y.

MISSION TO MOSCOW—Elaborate screening of former U. S. Ambassador Davies' report on Russia's friendship for United Nations.—M. Y.

MISTER BIG—Juvenile jive session.—M. Y.

MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.

MORE THE MERRIER—Washington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, neatly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y.

MR. LUCKY—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly entertaining melodramatic romance.—M. Y.

MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.

MURDER ON THE WATERFRONT—Class B mystery with clues and spies at every turn.—M. Y.

PARDON MY GUN—Passable western. Engineer proves girl didn't steal hundred grand.—M. Y. C.

PARIS AFTER DARK—Melodrama of French underground, showing how released prisoner struck a blow for France.—M. Y.

PASSPORT TO SUEZ—Lone Wolf unjustly suspected in lively melodrama.—M. Y.

PETTICOAT LARCENY—Girl star of radio seeks local color among crooks and reforms them in a melodrama for the family and juvenile trade.—M. Y. C.

PHANTOM OF THE OPERA—Familiar chiller—filmed in Technicolor with care for musical values. Several horrible scenes.—M. Y.

PISTOL PACKIN' MAMA—Melodramatic story of Western gambling queen.—M. Y.

PITURI—Australian-made mystery romance involving lady novelist and white savage.—M.

POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.

PRELUDE TO WAR—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of causes of World War II, starting with occupation of Manchuria.—M. Y. C.

PRIDE OF THE PLAINS—Black market villains, who sought to round up wild horses for meat, foiled in serviceable Western.—M. Y. C.

PRINCESS O'ROURKE—Romance of titled European girl and American flier.—M. Y.

PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.

PURPLE V—Passable low-priced prison melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y. C.

QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.

RACKET MAN—Drafted gangster puts finger on former associates in exciting melodrama.—M. Y.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

REDHEAD FROM MANHATTAN—Class B musical that gives Lupe Velez a dual role.—M. Y. C.

RIDING HIGH—Ex-burlesque actress puts on show at dude ranch. Fair music.—M. Y.

SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up hank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.

SAHARA—Skipper of Yankee tank fights melodramatic delaying action. Film exemplifies understanding among men of United Nations.—M.

SALUTE TO THE MARINES—Retired Marine leads delaying action. Lively melodrama.—M. Y.

SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.

SARONG GIRL—Night club crook set-up for routine musical melodrama.—M. Y.

SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.

SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.

SHERLOCK HOLMES FACES DEATH—All usual trappings of creepy melodrama.—M. Y.

SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.

SHE'S FOR ME.—Thin musical with cabaret background and pleasant incidental specialties.—M. Y.

SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SHRINE OF VICTORY—Documentary showing Greek resistance to Fascist invasion.—M. Y.

SILVER CITY RAIDERS—Fast action western with cowboys defeating landgrabbers.—M. Y. C.

SILVER FLEET—Sabotage in Netherlands, acted neatly in exciting British melodrama.—M. Y.

SILVER SPURS—Roy Rogers solves a murder mystery in which he is falsely accused.—M. Y. C.

SKY'S THE LIMIT—War-time romantic comedy which Fred Astaire highlights with Joan Leslie as partner.—M. Y.

SLEEPY LAGOON—Girl mayor bests racketeers in passable melodrama.—M. Y. C.

SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS—Shop girl's dream of handsome husband and luxury comes true after entertaining adventures.—M. Y. C.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y.

SONG OF TEXAS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots way through lively western.—M. Y. C.

SO PROUDLY WE HAIL!—Exceptional cast in moving story of heroism of nurses on Bataan.—M.

SO'S YOUR UNCLE—Farce about author anxious to get play produced. Cast adds interest; whak story.—M. Y.

SPY TRAIN—Cheaply made, but fast pace helps melodrama involving reporter and Nazi agents.—M. Y.

STAND BY ALL NETWORKS—News commentator tracks down saboteurs in conventional action melodrama.—M. Y. C.

STAGE DOOR CANTEEN—Glorifying Canteen's service to soldiers and sailors. Many stage and screen luminaries, and six name bands.—M. Y. C.

STORMY WEATHER—Bill Robinson's inimitable dancing in Negro musical that touches on incidents in his career.—M. Y. C.

STRANGE DEATH OF ADOLF HITLER—Melodrama about killing of Hitler impersonator.—M.

SWEET ROSIE O'GRADY—Nostalgic Technicolor musical about singing star who rose from beer garden entertainer to fiancee of duke.—M.

SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT — Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.

SOMEONE TO REMEMBER — Sentimental comedy about mother who kept hope of seeing long-lost son. Well-cast minor romantic interest.—M. Y. C.

SPITFIRE—Leslie Howard in stirring British-made picture showing how the Spitfire fighting plane was brought to high efficiency.—M. Y. C.

STRANGER FROM PECOS—Bandits get 20 minutes start, but they haven't a chance in this melodramatic setup.—M. Y. C.

STRANGER IN TOWN—Small-town political machine smashed in fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.

SUBMARINE ALERT—Class B melodrama about FBI operations against Japanese.—M. Y. C.

SUBMARINE BASE—Gangster, suspected of aiding Nazis, double-crosses them instead. Exciting Class B melodrama, well-played.—M. Y.

SWING-SHIFT MAZIE—Long-suffering war worker finally turns against incorrigible girl cheat. Strong, unedifying melodramatic romance.—M. Y.

SWING YOUR PARTNERS—Popular radio entertainers in mild comedy with music about woman manufacturer who by going to work incog discovers how to treat workers better.—M. Y. C.

TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.

TENDER COMRADE—Long and often sad, but always strong, story of four women waiting for husbands to come back from war.—M. Y.

TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.

TENTING TONIGHT IN THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of stagecoach days.—M. Y. C.

TEXAS KID—Staple ingredients of routine western, in which outlaws are run to earth.—M. Y. C.

THANK YOUR LUCKY STARS—Two-hour variety show with Eddie Cantor as guide.—M. Y. C.

THE LODGER—Well-produced shocker based on London Jack-the-Ripper cases of long ago.—M.

THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT A SOLDIER—How officers are made of men from Army Services. Incidental melodramatic trimmings.—M. Y.

THREE RUSSIAN GIRLS—American flier's romance with American nurse, against background of Russian fighting.—M. Y.

THEY CAME TO BLOW UP AMERICA—Rambling war melodrama presented as fictionalized background story of case of eight saboteurs captured about a year ago.—M. Y. C.

THIS IS THE ARMY—Spectacular musical comedy version of stage revue, with original cast of 350 soldiers, and others for handsome, stirring patriotic entertainment.—M. Y. C.

THIS IS THE LIFE—Youthful romance, with jitterbug and night club interludes; several operatic songs well sung.—M. Y. C.

THIS LAND IS MINE—Mild schoolmaster emerges as hero of Nazi-dominated town. Exceptional cast inspiring theme.—M. Y.

TOP MAN—Timely musical about classmates in junior college who work four hours daily in aircraft factory.—M. Y. C.

THOUSANDS CHEER—Parade of stars with camera show done in Technicolor, three bands, and circus act. Good light entertainment.—M. Y. C.

THUMBS UP—Passable minor musical about singer who learns to place good of Allied war effort ahead of ambition.—M. Y. C.

TIGER FANGS—Frank Buck defeats Nazi plot to turn animals loose on jungle natives. Melodrama for duals.—M. Y.

TONIGHT WE RAID CALAIS—Melodrama about lone British saboteur working with French underground to blow up Nazi-occupied factory.—M. Y.

TRUE TO LIFE—Funny comedy about family put on air by needy radio writers.—M. Y. C. Or enjoy this farce about efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y. C.

VICTORY THROUGH AIR POWER—Entertaining and absorbing Disney combination of cartoon and realistic photography to present Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky's argument for the consolidation of all U. S. air power under single separate command.—M. Y. C.

WAGON TRACKS WEST—Indian, crooked commissioner, rich grazing lands stirred together into cracking Western.—M. Y. C.

WATCH ON THE RHINE—Paul Lukas and Bette Davis in moving drama of couple devoted to the underground opposition to fascism.—M. Y. C.

WEST OF TEXAS—Modestly budgeted western with song.—M. Y. C.

WEST SIDE KID — Far-fetched melodrama about gangster who reforms neglected family.—M. Y.

WE WILL COME BACK—Russian film about civilian guerrillas. Romance and spy-melodrama add piquancy.—M. Y.

WHAT A WOMAN—Woman talent agent makes movie glamour boy out of college professor.—M. Y. C.

WHAT'S BUZZIN' COUSIN?—Passable musical romance of radio entertainers.—M. Y. C.

WHERE ARE YOUR CHILDREN?—Sincere presentation of phases of juvenile delinquency that have to do with parental neglect.—M. Y.

WHISTLING IN BROOKLYN—Radio detective rounds up crooks after much slapstick in baseball park.—M. Y. C.

WHITE SAVAGE—Technicolor South Seas romance of princess and fisherman.—M. Y. C.

WILD HORSE RUSTLERS—Government agents tangle with Nazi agents who seek to destroy Uncle Sam's horses. Rubber-stamp western.—M. Y. C.

WILD HORSE STAMPEDE—New western series starts with roundup of horse thieves.—M. Y. C.

WINGS OVER THE PACIFIC—Quickie South Seas stuff with war incidents for topicality.—M. Y. C.

WOMAN OF THE TOWN—Story of marshal of Dodge City and the dance hall girl who fell in love with him.—M. Y.

WOMEN IN BONDAGE—Painful melodrama about inhuman practices, attributed to Nazis, for forcing women to serve state.—M.

YOU'RE A LUCKY FELLOW, MR. SMITH—Passable farcical musical about girl who must marry before her twenty-first birthday.—M. Y.

YOUNG IDEAS—Children nearly break up romantic second marriage. Well-acted comedy.—M. Y. C.

First of U. S. Housing Units Goes on Sale

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—A block of real estate including 2,811 houses and 5,617 apartments has been placed on the market by the Defense Housing Corporation in the first move to dispose of federally owned war housing projects.

The properties, representing an investment of more than $71,000,000, are located in 13 States and the District of Columbia, and range from 12 houses in Falls Church, Va., to 3,442 apartment units in the Fairlington Development in Arlington and Fairfax Counties, Va.

All the properties were designed as permanent community developments, and are not temporary housing facilities, the agency said.

Projects of the Corporation available for purchase:

York Terrace, Sheffield, Ala., 160 houses; Riverdale Gardens, Jacksonville, Fla., 164 houses; Marquette Gardens, Joliet, Ill., 150 houses; Boulder City, Nev., 60 houses, 26 apartment units; Panaway Manor, Portsmouth, N. J., 159 houses; Hennepin Manor, Niagara Falls, N. Y., 150 houses; Crescent Gardens, Massiloon, Ohio, 200 houses; Palmetto Gardens, North Charleston, S. C., 250 houses; Colonial Hills and Dales, Columbus, Ohio, 200 houses; Berry Hill Gardens, Nashville, Tenn., 200 houses; Pineda Park, Corpus Christi, Texas, 200 houses; Sunset Park, Orange, Texas, 149 houses; Fairlington, Fairfax - Arlington Counties, Va., 3,442 apartment units; Stuart Gardens, Newport News, Va., 479 apartment units, 501 houses.

Simonsdale Gardens, Portsmouth, Va., 150 houses; Monroe Terrace, Radford, Va., 93 houses; Falls Church, Va., 12 houses; Bremerton Gardens, Bremerton, Wash., 180 apartment units; Suncrest Park, Morgantown, W. Va., 95 houses; Meridian Hill Hotel, Washington, D. C., 720 accommodations for single persons.

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Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks /Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Acme Stl 3a	1	54	54	54	— 1½
Adams Exp 1½g	26	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
Air Reduction 1a	7	41 —	40¾	40¾	— ½
Alaska Juneau	8	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
Alb&Susq 3.80e †	10	137	137	137	
Alleghany Corp	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Alleg pr pf	5	39½	39	39	— ⅛
Alleghany pf xw	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	10	25	24½	24⅝	— ⅜
Alleg Lud Stl .2g	10	26⅛	26	26	
Allen Indust ¾ag	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	5	145½	142½	142½	—4
Allied Mills 2g	16	30¾	30¼	30¼	
Allied Strs 1	18	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Allis-Chlmfg 1¼g	9	38⅝	37¾	38¼	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem 1	6	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Amal Leather	7	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Amal Leath pf 1k	1	33	33	33	
Amerada Pet ¾ag	9	84½	83¾	83¾	—1½
AmAgChDel 1.20a	3	30¾	30½	30¼	— ½
Am Airlines 1½g	5	59½	59	59	— ¾
Am Bank N .20e	7	17¾	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
Am Bosch	36	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
Am BrakeS 1.80g	7	38¼	38¼	38½	+ ½
Am BrSh pf 5¼ †	10	129	129	129	
Am Cable & Rad	27	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
Am Can 3	2	86	85¾	85¾	— ⅛
Am Can pf 7 †	60	175½	175	175	
Am Car & Fdy 4g	14	35½	34½	34⅝	— ⅞
Am C&F pf 14½g	7	72½	70½	70½	—2¼
Am Ch&Cable 2	9	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
Am Chicle 4a †	20	111½	110¾	110¾	—1¼
Am Colortype ¾ag	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sug 1	1	15	15	15	
Am Distill	13	105	104¼	104¼	— ¼
§ Am Distill stpd	1	49½	49½	49½	— ¾
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Am European ¼ag	2	10	10	10	+ ¾
Am Export L 2	3	23½	23	23	— ½
Am For Pow	57	5½	5⅛	5¼	
Am&FP56pf4.35g	4	66	65½	65⅝	+1½
Am&FP7pf 5.07g	18	75½	74	74	— ½
Am&FP 2pf	84	18⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ½
Am-Hawaii SS 3	1	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	21	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
AmHomePd 2.40a	4	67¼	66¾	67	— ⅛
Am Ice	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Am Interna ¾ag	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Invest III .60	2	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Am Locom 1½g	29	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
Am Locom pf 7	6	84	83½	83¾	
Am M&Fdy .80	6	14¾	14⅜	14¾	
Am M&Met 1	4	9½	9½	9⅛	— ⅛
Am Metal 1½g	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
Am Pow & Lt	17	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
Am P&L $6 pf	8	46¾	45⅞	46	— ¾
Am P&L $5 pf	14	42¾	41	41	—1½
AmRad&StS .40g	59	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill 1g	15	13½	13	13	— ½
AmRollMpf 4½ †	460	65¾	65	65	— ½
Am Safety Raz 1g	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Am Smelt & R 2a	22	37⅜	36⅞	37	— ⅜
Am Smelt&Ref7 †	30	149	149	149	+1
Am Snuff .60e	1	43	43	43	+ ¾
Am Stl Fdrs 2	8	26⅛	25¾	25¾	— ⅞
Am Stores ¼ae	2	15¼	15¼	15⅛	
Am Sug Ref 2e	5	30	29½	29½	— ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	2	115	115	115	
Am Sumat Tob 2g	1	29	29	29	—1
Am Tel & Tel 9	16	153⅞	156⅜	156⅞	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	3	62¼	62	62	+ ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	6	62⅞	62¾	62⅜	— ⅛
Am Tob pf 6 †	170	142	141	142	+ ⅜
Am Type Fdrs ½g	23	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜
Am Viscose ½e	4	45¾	45¼	45¼	— ⅜
Am Wat Wks	12	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Am W W 1 pf 6	1	88	88	88	— ½
Am Woolen	10	67⅛	67¼	67¼	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 8g	2	71½	70¼	70¼	—2¾
Am Zinc L & S	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
AnacondaCop2½g	68	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
Anacon W&C 1 †2	10	25⅜	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Archer Hock Gl 1g	2	20½	20½	20½	
A W P Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M 2	1	44½	44½	44½	— ¼
Armour & Co	10	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
Armour&Co prpf3k	6	81	80½	81	— ⅜
Armour & Co pf †	30	100	100	100	+1
ArmstrongCk1.35g	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅜
Artloom Corp .55g	2	9	9	9	
Assd Dry Goods 1g	6	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅛
Assd DGd 1pf 6 †	10	95½	95½	95½	—1½
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	50	89½	88½	88½	— ½
Assoc Inv pf 5 †	20	105	105	105	+1
Atch T&SF 1½e	46	60	58¾	58⅞	— ¾
Atch T&S F pf 5	2	86	86	86	
Atl Coast Line 3g	29	29½	28½	28½	—1
Atl G&W In pf5g	1	61	61	61	
Atl Refining 1g	7	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ½
Atlas Corp 1½g	19	12¾	12⅜	12¼	
Atlas Corp pf 3	2	54¾	54¾	54¾	
AtlasPowd3½ag †	30	57½	57¼	57½	— ⅜
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	2	115	115	115	
Aviation Co .20g	14	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Bald Loco ctf1½g	12	20	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
Balt & Ohio	37	7	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	23	11½	11	11	— ½
Bangor & Ar	2	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
Barber Asph	3	24¾	24¼	24¼	—1⅛
Barn&Ar pf1¼ak †	30	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¾
Barker Bros ¾ag	2	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Barker pf 2¾ †	30	43	43	43	
Barnsdall Oil .60	6	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Bath Ir Works 1e	5	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
Bayuk Cigars 1½g	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
Beatrice Cream 1e	1	34	34	34	— ⅜
Beech Creek 2 †	30	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Beech Aire 1g	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Bell Aire 1a	11	13¾	13	13	— ¼
Belding-Hem .80	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
Bendix Aviat 3	3	34⅜	34¼	34½	— ⅛
Benef In Ln 1.35g	2	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	—1
Best Foods ½e	10	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
Beth Steel 6	22	58½	57⅛	57½	— ⅞
Beth Steel pf 7	1	116¾	116¾	116¾	— ¼
Bigelow-Sanf 2	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¼
Bis & Decker 1.60	3	17½	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .60g	4	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
Boeing Airplane2g	12	14⅛	14	14	— ⅜
Bohn Al & Br 3g	2	45½	45	45	— ⅞
Bon Ami A 4 †	10	92	92	92	—1½
Borden Co 1.10g	6	29½	29¼	29⅜	
Bond Stores ½ae	2	33⅞	33½	33½	— ½
Borg-Warner 1.60	24	36¼	35¾	35⅞	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Bower Roll B ⅛e	1	39	39	39	
Branniff Aire .60	16	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	8	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
Briggs Mfg 2	8	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	— ¼
Bristol-My 1.90g	1	44½	44½	44½	
Bklyn Un Gas ½ag	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Brunswick Balke 1	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	12	9	8⅞	9	
Budd Mfg	56	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf †	20	113	113	113	+ ⅛
Budd MfgS5pf5	630	56⅜	55⅛	55⅛	—1¼
Budd Wheel ½ag	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge 2g	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Bullard Co 2½g	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	1	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
BurlingMills1.90g	2	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Burr Add Ma .60	123	12¾	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
Bush Term .20g	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Bush T B pf¾4k †	20	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .60	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Butte C & Z ½ag	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Byers A M Co	4	14⅝	14	14	— ⅜
Byers pf 7 †	70	75	74½	74½	—1½
Byron Jack 1½ag	3	22½	22	22⅛	— ⅛
Calif Pack 1½g	9	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
Callahan Z-Load	10	7g	⅞	7	
Calumet Hec .85g	7	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Campbell Wy1¼ag	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Can D G Ale .70g	11	24½	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Canad Pacific	21	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Care C&O 5 †	1	98½	98½	98½	— 1½
CarpenterSt(2½g	1	30	30	30	
Carriers&Gen ¼ag	2	4½	4⅜	4½	
Case (JI) Co	18	35½	34⅝	35⅛	— ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	45¾	45½	45¾	— ⅛
Celanese Corp 2	12	38⅛	37½	37¾	— ⅞
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	40	120¼	120	120	
Celanese pr pf 7 †	80	124⅞	124	124⅞	
Celotex Corp ⅛	5	11⅛	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
Cent Aguirre 1½g	5	20	19½	19½	— ⅛
Cen. Ill Ltpf4½g †	40	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	
CentVioletaSug 1g	1	23	23	23	— ¾
Century Rib M	3	7⅞	7½	7⅞	— ⅛
Cent R R N J	2	10½	10½	10½	— ⅝
Cerro de Pas ¾ae	8	32⅝	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	25	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf †	280	61¾	60	60	—1⅞
Champ Pap & F 1	4	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ¾
Checker Cab	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¾
Ches & Ohio 3a	21	46¼	45⅞	46⅛	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill 1½g	14	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A2.50g	10	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Chi Gt West	20	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 3½g	9	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
Chi Mail Or .60g	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	11	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
Chi Pt pref2½g †	40	51	51	51	+ ⅜
Chi Yell Cab	1	14⅜	14¾	14¾	
Chrysler Corp 3	21	79½	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅝

Today's Sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	688,089
1944 volume to date	14,841,400
1943 volume to date	13,136,532

Average Price of 60 Stocks
Compiled by the Associated Press

Tuesday	50.8	Prev. day	50.9
Month ago	49.1	Year ago	43.4
'43-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stks /Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
City I&F 1.20	6	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
City I&F pf6½ †	40	105¼	104½	104½	— ¾
City Stores	6	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Clev El pf 4½ †	40	114½	114	114½	
Clev Graph Br 2	4	41¼	41	41¼	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	4	35⅞	35¼	35¼	— ½
Clett Peabody 2	4	36½	36¼	36¼	— ¾
Coca-Cola A 3 †	40	64½	64½	64½	+1
Colgate-P-P ⅓aa	10	25	24⅞	25	
Col-P-P pf 4¼k †1	00	107	107	107¼	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	4	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
Col & South †	4	13½	12⅞	13	—1
Col & South 1pf †	80	14⅜	13¾	13¾	—1
Col Fuel & Iron 1	4	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Col B'cast A 1.80g	3	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Colum G&E .70g	45	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Col G&E 5 pf 5 †	40	72½	72½	72½	— ½
Col G & E 6 pf 6	9	79½	78	78	—1½
Colum Pict ⅓ag	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Colum Carbon 4	2	85¼	85¼	85¼	— ¾
Coml Credit 3	12	40	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Coml Invest Tr 3	18	43⅞	43½	43⅜	— ⅜
Coml Solv .80g	23	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ½
Com'with&South	19	¾	½	¾	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 4¾ag	5	82½	82	82	— ¾
Com Ed 1.40	23	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ½
Congoleum-Nairn1	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 2g	2	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
Con Cig prpf6½ †	70	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛	—1⅜
Cons Copper .20g	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	47	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	3	103¾	103⅜	103¾	
Cons Film Ind	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Cons F Ind pf 1g	12	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
Cons Laund ¼ag	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	68	26⅞	26	26	— ¼
Cons RR Cuba pf	8	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
Cons Vultee ⅓ae	15	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
Cons Vul pf 1¼	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Consol'n Coal	9	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
Consol Coal pf 2½	1	47	47	47	
Consum Pr 4½ †	70	104½	104¼	104½	
ContainerCo 1½ag	2	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Cont Bak ⅓ae	3	8	8	8	
Con Can 1	9	33⅞	33½	33½	— ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	6	44¼	44	44	— ¼
Cont Motors .60	11	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del 1	13	32¼	31¼	31½	—1
CopperweldStl .80	4	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅜
Corn Exch 2.40 †	40	47	46¾	46¾	— ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	6	55¾	55½	55¾	+ ¼
Corn Prod pf 7 †	30	176	176	176	+ ¼
Cofnell DuE 1.10g	12	18	17½	17½	— ¾
Coty Inc .30g	8	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Coty Internat	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Crane 1g	6	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	†210	105½	104½	104½	—2
Cream of Wh 1½	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
Crosley Corp 1g	6	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¾ag	7	28⅛	28	28	— ⅜
Crown Zeller ¼ae	9	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf5	†100	97¾	97¼	97½	— ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	8	29⅞	29¼	29¼	— ¾
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	72½	72	72	
Cuba R R pf	† 90	25⅝	24	24	—1¾
Cuban-A Sug .40g	9	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
Cuban-A S pf 7 †	10	113	113	113	+1
Cudahy Packing	4	24	23½	23½	—1
Curtis Publishing	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf 3	2	45	44⅞	45	
Curtis Pub pf5g †	10	114	114	114	—1
Curtiss-Wright¾ag	40	6	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2	18	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅜
Cutler Ham 1¼aa	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
Davega Strs 1½g	2	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Davison Chem 1g	6	14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
Decca Records 1a	7	22½	22	22	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	6	39	38¾	38¾	— ¼
Deere&Co pf 1.40	2	34½	34	34½	
Deisel-W-G 1½	2	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	40	21⅝	21	21	+ ¼
Del Lack&West	29	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
Detroit Ed .30e	14	18⅞	18⅝	18⅜	
Devoe & RayAl a †	10	32½	32½	32½	— ½
Diam Match 1½	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
Diam T Mot 1¼ag	4	21½	13¾	13⅜	— ⅜
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	4	30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	100	100	100	
Dixie Cup ½ag	3	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ¼
Doehler D C 1⅞ag	6	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Dome Mines h1.60	16	24¼	23½	23½	—1
Douglas Airc 5g	4	50¼	49⅞	49⅞	—1⅛
Dow Chem 3	2	124	123½	124	+ ¼
Dow Chem pf 4	2	108	107⅞	107⅞	— ⅛
Dresser Mfg 2g	4	28½	28¾	28½	— ⅛
Dunhill Int	7	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅜
duPont de N4¼ag	5	139¾	139½	139½	— ½
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	10	120½	120½	120½	— ¼
Eagle P Ld .60g	7	11⅞	11½	11½	— ½
Eastern Air L	6	35¾	35⅛	35½	— ⅞
EasternRMil 10g	9	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	163	163	163	
East Kodak pf6 †	10	175	175	175	
Eaton Mfg 3	4	43½	42⅝	42⅝	—1⅜
EdisBrosStrs .80a	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 2	3	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
Elec Boat 1½ag	16	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
El Power & Lt	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	14	4⅜	2	82¼	— ¾
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	15	87¼	6	86¼	—1¾
El Storage Bat 2	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	
El PasoNGas 2.40	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
Endicott-John 3	2	57½	57¼	57½	
Eng Pub Service	48	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅛
EPS$5¼pf5½g †	140	91	90	90	—2
Eng P S $6pf6	†140	96⅛	95	96	— ½
Equit Off Bldg	2	⅞	¾	¾	
Erie RR 1g	2	11	11	11	— ¼
Erie RR ct 1g	45	20¾	10½	10½	— ¼
Erie RR pf A 5	10	50⅞	50	50¼	— ⅛
Evans Products	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ½
Fajardo Sugar 2	7	23	23	23	— ⅛
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	48	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
FedLt&Tract1½ag	5	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
Fed L&T of 6 †	50	100¼	100	100¼	+ ¼
Fed Mg & S 3½ag	2	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
Fed MotTruck .40	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Federat D Strs ⅓ae	4	23	23	23	— ⅛
FedDStrspf4¼ †	20	96½	97¼	97¼	+1½
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	4	46	45¾	45¾	— ½
Firestone T&R ⅓ae	7	40¾	40	40¾	— ⅛
Firest T&R pf 6	4	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅜
FirstNatStrs 2½	4	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
Flintkote .90g	2	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Flintkotepf4½ †	50	105	105	105	+ ⅛
Florence Stove 2	2	36¼	35¾	35¾	— ¼
Follansbee Stl	6	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
FollansbeeStlpf †	60	50	49	49	—2¼
Food Mach 1¾ag	3	54½	54½	54½	— ½
Foster Wheeler	5	16¾	16	16⅛	— ⅜
FostWh6pf 1½ †	50	22	21¾	22	+ ⅜
Francisco Sugar	1	14	14	14	
Freeport Sulph 2	1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
FruehaufTrail1.40a	2	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
Fruehauf T pf5 †	10	109½	109½	109½	+ ⅜
Gabriel Co .20g	2	3½	3½	3½	
Gair Robert .30g	3	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
Gair Robt pf1.20	4	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅛aa	2	13½	13⅛	13½	— ¼
Gen Am Inv 1g	7	10½	10⅛	10½	
Gen Am Tr 2¼ag	3	45	45	45	
Gen Baking .15e	5	8	8	8	
Gen Baking pf8 †	10	145	145	145	—2
Gen Bronze .60g	9	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Gen Cable	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf 1¾ak †	180	92¾	91½	91½	—1¼
Gen Elec 1.40	29	36⅞	36¼	36¾	— ⅜
Gen Foods 1.60	15	42⅞	42¼	42½	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	32	2⅜	2⅛	2½	— ⅛
Gen G&E cv pf	† 20	118¼	117½	117½	+1
Gen Motors 2	32	53	52½	52¾	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	126⅜	126⅞	126⅞	
Gen Out Advert	9	6½	6⅜	6½	
Gen Out Ad A 3g	4	42	42	42	
Gen Prec Eq 1	17	20¼	20	20	— ¼
Gen Print Ink .40	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Gen Pub Service	1	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
Gen Ry Sig 1¼ag	5	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ¾
Gen Real & Util	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Gen R&Util pf 6g	2	55¼	53	53	—2
Gen Refract 1.20	5	22	21⅝	21⅝	
Gen Shoe ⅛ae	5	15½	15¼	15½	
Gen Steel pf 6g	†220	88	86¼	86¼	—1¾
Gen T&R 1g	1	20¾	20¼	20½	— ¼
GilletteSafR .70g	28	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15e	8	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Gimbel Brot 5½pf6	1	86½	86¼	86¼	+ ¼
Gimbel Adolf	21	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Gladden Co .30e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Glidden Co	11	39⅞	38½	38¾	— ⅝
Goebel Adolf	21	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gold&Stk TH & †	40	90	9	90	+ ½
Goodrich B F 2g	12	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅝
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R 1¼e	11	38⅞	38½	38¼	— ⅜
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	107¼	107½	107¼	+ ⅛
Gotham Silk Hos	1	3	3	3	
Graham-Paige Mot	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Granby ConM .45g	21	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	3	15½	15¾	15⅜	— ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 2g	33	28⅜	27½	27½	— ⅜
Gt West Sug 2	4	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	10	146½	146½	146½	— ⅜
Green H L 2a	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
Greyhound

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4	5¼
American Barge Line Co	9¼	10⅝
American Hardware Co	27½	29½
American Manufacturing	35¾	38¾
American Manufac 8 pf	86¾	..
American Wringer Co	8	8¾
†Amoskeag Company	33¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	74¾	..
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	43½	46¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	36¼	38¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¾	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅜	20
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¾	24¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	6¼	7
Berkshire Fine Spinning	15½	16⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	70½	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	90½	..
Boston Wharf Company	16⅝	18½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	33⅜	36½
Brown Co	1.60	1.90
Brown Co pf	31	33½
Campbell A S Co Inc	5¾	6¾
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	29¾	32½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅝	16
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	31½	33⅝
Davey & Almy Chemical Co	25½	27¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24⅝	26¾
Draper Corporation	66⅜	68¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16¼	17⅜
Eastern Corporation	7⅛	8⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅝	20½
Exolon Co	7⅛	8⅞
Family Finance Inc	10¼	11½
Family Finance pf A	23	25¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¾	46¾
Fruit of the Loom	31½	33¾
General Fire Extinguisher	18¾	17½
General Machinery	21½	23½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅝	9¾
Goodall Worsted Company	35½	38½
Graton & Knight Co	8½	10⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	89¾	93¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¾	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	31⅜	33¾
Greenfield Tap&Die $6 pf	54½	..
Greenfield Tap&Die $6 pf cv pf	14½	..
Harrington & Richardson	1¼	2
Haskelite Mfg Co	9	10¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	25½	26⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	27¾	29
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15⅞	17¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24⅜	26⅝
Hooker Electro Chem	29¼	31¼
International Machine Tool	8⅞	9¾
eKith George E Co	60	..
Kendall Company	8¾	9½
Kennedy's Inc pf	18⅜	20¾
Landers Frary & Clark	36	38
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅝	7½
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	106	110
Marathon Paper Mills	43¾	46¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	60	63¼
Merck & Co	43¼	46½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108	112
Merrimack Manufacturing	43¾	47
†Metal & Thermit Corp	21¾	23⅞
Millers Falls Company	9⅜	10⅝
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8⅛	8¾
Nashawena Mills	15¾	17⅜
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	62¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	36¾	40
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	68	73
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	27⅝	30½
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅞	5⅞
National Shirt Shops	12½	14
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	54¾	58¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	42¾	46
Nicholson File Company	36	41½
Nonquitt Mills	30¾	34
Ohio Finance	8⅜	10
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39¼	43¼
Parker Appliance	11	13½
Plymouth Cordage Company	115	119½
Quaney Mkt Cold Stor&W	64	..
Quincy Mkt CS&W $6 pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc.	2¾	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc.	29¼	31½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc. pf	29	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	30¾	..
Sanford Mills	34½	37½
Submarine Signal Co	25¾	28¼
Tampax Inc	4¾	5½
Triumph Explosive Inc.	2⅜	3¼
United Elastic Corp.	15½	17
U S Envelope Company	58¼	62¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	117	122
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	45	49
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	99½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc.	43	46
Warner & Swasey Co	9¼	10⅜
Warren Bros Class B	35¼	38¼
Warren Bros Class C	10¼	11⅜
West Point Manufacturing	24¼	26⅜
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10⅜	11⅝

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	140½	148½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	52½	55
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34¾	36½
Agricultural (3a)	71½	75
American Alliance (1a)	21	23
American Casualty Company	10¾	11¾
American Equitable (1)	17½	19⅜
American Insur Newark (½a)	14⅜	15⅝
American Re-Insurance (2)	52	55
American Reserve	14½	15⅞
American Surety (2½)	59¾	62¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7⅛
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81½	86½
Boston (16a)	535	560
Camden Fire (1)	20⅞	22⅞
City of New York (½e)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	39⅛	41½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39	41½e
Federal (1.40)	42½	46
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	59½	63⅛
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	82	86
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13½	14⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	24⅞	26½
General Reinsurance (2)	44¼	47¼
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1g)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60	42½	45
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅞	10
Great American Insurance (1)	27¾	29½
Hanover (1.20)	25⅜	27⅝
Hartford Fire (2a)	96⅝	102¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.80a)	44¼	47¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28¼	30
Homestead (½g)	13½	15½
Insurance Co N A (2½a)	80	82½
Jersey Insurance N Y (1½)	38	41
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅞	9
Maryland Casualty	7⅞	8⅝
Massachusetts Bond (3f)	73¼	76¾
Merchants&Mfs of N Y (.40)	6⅛	7¼
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	55	58

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.34	3.65
Amerex Holding	22.50	24.375
American Business Shares	3.35	3.67
Axe Houghton Fund	13.41	14.42
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.81	103.97
Boston Fund	16.73	17.99
Broad Street Investing	27.05	29.24
Bullock Fund	14.88	16.09
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.42	29.48
Chemical Fund	9.51	10.27
Christiana Securities Co	2300.00	2425.00
Commodity Corp	9.36	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	36.50	39.90
Dividend Shares	1.18	1.30
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	20.56	22.08
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.27	13.18
Equitable Invest Corp	28.99	31.17
Equity Corp $3 pf	32.50	34.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.86	19.28
Fund Investors Inc	31.22	33.25
General Capital	31.67	34.05
General Investors Trust	5.15	5.55
Group Securities Inc Fully Admin Shares	6.81	7.49
Railroad Shares	3.38	3.73
Steel Shares	4.11	4.53
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.25	21.77
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.85	.94
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.05	1.15
†Keystone Custodian Funds Bid Asked		
B-1 .... 28.87	S-1	26.03
B-2 .... 29.74	S-3	13.48
B-3 .... 30.33	S-3	10.24
B-4 .... 10.45	S-4	4.51
K-1 .... 18.06	K-2	19.33
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	91.00	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.70	..
Maryland Fund	4.25	4.65
Mass Investors Trust	20.56	22.11
Mass Invest 2d Fd	10.07	10.83
Mutual Invest	10.46	11.43
Nation Wide Voting	1.23	1.36
New England Fund	12.03	12.97
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.00	21.625
Plymouth Fund Inc	.48	.53
Putnam Fund	13.36	14.37
Quarterly Income Shares	6.20	6.70
Railway & Light Sec	12.00	13.375
*Railway & Light Sec pf	106.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.28	3.61
Scudder Stevens & Clark	80.48	91.28
Spencer Trask Fund	13.77	14.87
State Street Invest	79.59	85.52
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.43	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.80
Wellington Fund	15.99	17.58
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assocf Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.63	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.60	..
Diversified Tr C	3.55	..
Diversified Tr D	5.40	6.15
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.60	5.33
Nation Wide Sec	3.50	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.875	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.00	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.63	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.85	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.22	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.33	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.90	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.00	2.375
First Boston Corp	22.75	24.75

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Support Level In Farm Price Plan Charted

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—War Food Administrator Marvin Jones today announced the minimum levels at which the Government proposes to support producer prices of more than 30 commodities under a 1944 production program calling for a record output.

Under present price control policies, the support program would cost the Government between $600,000,000 and $800,000,000, the final amount depending on volume of production.

The cost would be incurred in assuring farmers returns in excess of OPA ceilings on some crops.

Mr. Jones emphasized that the support program was subject to "action of Congress making provision for carrying out the support prices and will not be effective unless such provision is made." He said Administration leaders in Congress had assured him there was no strong opposition to the support prices as such.

However, a powerful anti-subsidy bloc is fighting a request of President Roosevelt that the WFA's Commodity Credit Corporation be allowed to assume the cost of the price support problem. It is insisting that the OPA put its ceiling prices in line with the farm support prices.

Commodities which would be supported above OPA ceilings include the vegetable oil crops (peanuts, soybeans, and flaxseed), vegetables for processing, sugar, dry beans, cheddar cheese, some fruits for processing, some fruit juices, and peanut butter.

The new support program, which is designed to assure farmers returns in line with wartime production costs and hence to encourage maximum production, follow the general pattern of a similar program last year.

Slight increases were proposed for a number of commodities, including corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, soybeans, flaxseed, sugar beets, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, barley, and grain sorghums. Only hogs will be subject to a lower support price, beginning next October.

Various devices will be used, Mr. Jones said, to carry out the price miminums. These will include loans, Government purchases of affected commodities, and direct payments to farmers.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 14

Members of Armed Forces

Federal income tax returns for the calendar year 1943 must, in general, be filed with the collector of internal revenue not later than midnight of Wednesday, March 15, 1944.

However, members of the military or naval forces of the United States who, when the return is due, are on active duty outside the Americas or the continental United States (the States and the District of Columbia), or on sea duty, may postpone filing returns and making payments of tax until the 15th day of the fourth month following the month in which they cease to serve on sea duty or outside the continental United States, but not beyond the 15th day of the third month following the month in which the war ends.

The compensation paid to members of the armed forces for active service is not subject to collection of income taxes by withholding from wages. When the return is filed, credit may be taken for payments previously made on the 1942 income tax return, and for payments of estimated tax made during 1943, and the balance if any, is payable in cash. If a serviceman has no tax due for 1943 and believes that he is entitled to a refund for taxes previously paid for 1942 or 1943, he may file an income tax return for 1943 to establish a basis for determining the amount of the refund or credit to which he is entitled.

All military and naval personnel of the United States are entitled to exclude from gross income so much of their active service pay (base pay and additional compensation for longevity and foreign or special services) received in 1943 as does not exceed $1,500. Pay received after discharge or release from active service is, however, includible in gross income even though it relates to services rendered while in active service. Active service includes periods during which a person is absent from duty on account of sickness, wounds, leave, internment by the enemy, or other lawful cause, but it does not include retirement or periods in the inactive reserve.

If a member of the armed forces is not entitled to postpone filing his return or paying his tax, but finds that his ability to pay income taxes has been materially impaired because of his service, he may request the collector to grant a deferment of payment for a period extending not more than six months after the termination of his military or naval service. The application may be in the form of a letter, and may be filed with the return, or it may be submitted to the collector in reply to a notice and demand from that official for payment, or even in answer to the issuance of a warrant for distraint. It should show the beginning date of enlistment or service, the applicant's present financial condition, and whether or not his ability to pay the tax has been materially impaired by reason of military or naval service.

It is the duty of the collector to determine whether ability to pay has been materially impaired by military or naval service, and he is authorized to require such proof of impairment of income as he may deem advisable. This proof may be required in the form of a financial statement, or in the form of an affidavit.

If the deferment is granted, no interest will be charged on the deferred tax and no penalty is incurred for nonpayment of this amount during the period of deferment. The deferment of payment does not, however, postpone the time for filing an income tax return.

If a married serviceman is entitled to postpone filing his return, his civilian wife is entitled to the same postponement if her gross income for 1943 is less than $1,200. If, however, her gross income is $1,200 or over, she must file a return by March 15, 1944, unless an extension is obtained. When his period of postponement expires, he may then also file a separate return, or they may at that time elect to file a joint return, which will replace the return she previously filed. In deciding whether to file a joint return, it should be remembered that where a husband and wife file a joint return for 1943, each is jointly and severally liable for the entire amount of tax shown in the return, and that it may be collected in full from either person.

In figuring the tax forgiveness in the return, special rules apply to members of the armed forces, as explained in a previous article in this series.

Active service members of the armed forces who were liable for the filing of a declaration of estimated tax on or before Sept. 15, 1943, were granted an extension of time for such period as may be necessary but not beyond March 15, 1944. Where the filing of a declaration for 1943 is deferred beyond Dec. 31, 1943, under this extension, no declaration need be filed for that year if the taxpayer makes his income tax return and pays the tax in full on or before March 15, 1944.

British Banks Ready to Adopt More Liberal Lending Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The annual statements of British banks this year significantly concentrate on the banks' probable role in the large and pressing postwar demands, even in one instance going to the extent of making a striking suggestion of change in the supposedly unchangeable traditions of British banking practice.

These statements by the chairman of the "big five" indicated a remarkable agreement on problems to be tackled and the pitfalls to be avoided. Full employment, according to the chairman of Barclay's Bank, is "our declared policy, and ardent desire." Simultaneously, however, it is emphasized that if the aim is to achieve and maintain maximum efficiency in every department of national life, then one condition must be the removal of all avoidable rigidities. In other words, though the present wartime controls and priorities must be continued "until the whole machine adjusts itself," there must be a realization that such controls should be removed as soon as safe in the national interest.

Would Resist Deflation

Such economic controls have been introduced in wartime so as to avoid the evils of inflation. Since, also, there is a possibility that a full employment policy may bring serious inflationary risks, "the consequences of these must also be carefully watched in the future. But bankers are careful to underline that this does not mean a return to the deflationary policy pursued after the last war, and they draw a distinction between the avoidance of inflation and deliberate deflation.

Stanley Christopherson, Reginald McKenna's successor as chairman of the Midland Bank, declared: "No one at this stage of our knowledge would dare to subject the nation as a matter of deliberate choice to monetary contraction," or to the burdens resulting on the national economy.

The statements also emphasized the importance of revising export trade, within the system of international co-operation, and to the importance of the application of modern research.

Forward-looking bankers are all concentrating upon the important role that banks are to play in national reconstruction after the war. Thus, many businesses will need financial help, since machinery will have to be replaced, stocks of goods replenished, new factories and buildings erected, etc. The question arises, therefore: How is fresh credit to be given to these industrial and commercial concerns?

More Elastic Lending Policy

Bankers consider they can supply required needs, but their assets today are mainly in the form of government securities. These will have to be repaid the banks in a manner which will not seriously affect the national economy, that is, it must be repayment which will not have dangerous inflationary effects or involve too great sacrifices in taxation, etc, for the population.

Lord Wardington, chairman of Lloyds Bank, maintains since "banks are so strong and enjoy such a liquid position," that if all banks together lent only one half of their present deposits (this was the proportion of advances to deposits) they could lend over a thousand million pounds to private enterprise, though as stated above so to do would mean that the Treasury must pay out a large proportion of the Government's securities now held by the banks.

Both Lord Wardington and Mr. Christopherson, in particular, indicated that the banks appear to be overhauling their ideas regarding the kind of borrower to whom to lend. The former suggested regarding the postwar lending policy of the banks that banks might be "more elastic in their view as to what constitutes a legitimate banking loan." In other words, bank loans might be advanced for projects of a capital nature. Hitherto, British banks have always regarded it as outside their scope to lend money for "capital" purposes such as building factories, for example.

Adapt Policies to New Demands

The British view of lending up to now has been regarded as overcautious, though it has done much to preserve this country's banking system from disasters which have overcome similar institutions abroad. In the United States and on the European continent, the British rule was not accepted and banks there were often large partners in many big industrial concerns. In fact, before 1939 there were a few cases where British joint stock banks raised money for industrial projects and in these few exceptions, it was done under the control of the Bank of England and for specific national purposes, as in case of the reconstruction of the Ebbw Vale Steel Works. In banking circles here it is stated there is no intention of following the foregoing model and getting the banks to start as creditors in the postwar period and ending up as partners in the businesses to which they have loaned funds. Other more skeptical circles, however, ask whether such a situation may not be forced upon them if banks are allowed too great a control of credit, and trade and economic conditions are none too good after the war.

Another important suggestion is that banks should not be too stiff in their lending policy and that help should be more freely granted to small and medium sized businesses which hitherto, according to many criticisms, have not had sufficient consideration from the banks.

All the bank chairmen's speeches suggest a willingness to adapt their practices to new demands. During the war the banks have efficiently and willingly contributed to national financial policy. But that policy is shaped by government, not by the banks. This development has led to an expansion of bank funds, brought good profits, enabling the banks to maintain their dividend rates, and add considerably to reserves, so that bank balances now issued tell a united, reassuring stroy for the past year.

But bank statements touch upon postwar policy where many national considerations, not merely financial, are involved, so that there are likely to be many discussions on the control of the large amount of credit which the banks can dispose of before peace comes.

Burlington's Car Financing Goes To Midwest Bank Group

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad announced that a group of banks, headed by the First National Bank of Chicago, was the low bidder to provide $7,900,800 for financing acquisition of 16 new 5,400-horsepower Diesel electric freight locomotives.

The First National Bank of Chicago acted on behalf of itself and the First National Bank of Minneapolis, Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, First National Bank of Saint Paul, United States National Bank of Omaha and J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc. The First National group's bid of 2 per cent has been accepted subject to approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The locomotives are being built by the electromotive division of General Motors Corp. and sold to the railroad under a conditional sales agreement.

U.G.I. No Par Stock To Have $13.50 Par

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved a United Gas Improvement Company plan to change its authorized 35,000,000 shares of no par value capital stock into 3,500,000 shares of $13.50 par value with one share of the new stock to be exchanged for each 10 shares of the present stock.

In place of fractional shares, non-voting script will be issued on or about Sept. 7, exchangeable for stock within one year.

The $549,239 difference between the stated capital before the proposed conversion — $31,,939,439 — and the stated capital represented by the new stock will be credited to capital surplus.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.71	1.70⅝	1.70⅞	1.71⅜	
Minneapolis	1.62½	1.61½	1.61½	1.61⅞	
Kansas City	1.62⅛	1.61⅜	1.61⅜	1.61¾	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.69⅜	1.68¼	1.68¼	1.69	
Minneapolis	1.60⅞	1.60	1.60	1.60⅜	
Kansas City	1.60½	1.59¼	1.59⅜	1.60⅜	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.69	1.67⅝	1.67⅝	1.68⅛	
Minneapolis	1.60¼	1.59⅜	1.59½	1.59⅜	
Kansas City	1.60⅛	1.59¼	1.59¼	1.59⅞	
May Oats					
Chicago	.75⅝	.77¾	.77¾	.78½	
Minneapolis	.76	.75½	.75½	.75⅞	
Rye, Chicago					
May	1.30⅝	1.32¼	1.30⅛	1.30⅞	1.30⅜
July	1.29½	1.30¾	1.29	1.29⅛	1.29½
Sept.	1.28⅛	1.28⅞	1.27½	1.27⅝	1.28⅛
Dec.	1.28½	1.29¼	1.27⅞	1.28	1.28¼
Barley, Chicago					
May	1.22¾	1.22⅞	1.21¾	1.22	1.22½
July	1.20	1.20⅜	1.20	1.20⅜	1.20¾
Sept.	.....	.....	.....	1.18⅜	1.19¼

Wool

Grease

March	.8	....	....	93.5b	94.5
May	....	....	....	90.5b	91.0
July	89.0	89.0	88.0	87.0b	88.0
October	....	....	....	85.5b	86.5
December	85.0	85.0	85.0	84.5b	84.7

Tops

March	123.4	123.6	123.0	122.8b	122.5
May	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.0b	118.0
July	113.0	113.5	113.0	113.0b	112.5
October	110.5	110.5	110.0	110.0b	109.5
December	107.5	107.5	107.0	107.0t	116.0

bBid—tTraded.

Cotton

March	20.03	20.06	20.02	20.04	20.04
May	19.72	19.77	19.70	19.73	19.73
July	19.38	19.45	19.37	19.39	19.40
October	19.02	19.07	19.01	19.01	19.03
December	18.86	18.92	18.86	18.86	18.92

Black Pepper

Closing prices, March, May, July, 6.63 bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

October	40.90	40.75	40.75	41.10
February	....	....	36.50	36.50

Potatoes

March	....	....	3.40n	3.44

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 26

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	103½	103½	103½	103
2.00	Bos dison	33⅜	33⅛	33½	34⅛
3.00	Bos levated	89⅜	89¼	89⅜	89½
.40a	Bos Her-Trav	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅞
..	B&M pr pf	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞	28¼
..	B&M st A pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
..	B&M st C pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
.64	Bos Pers Prop	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12½
..	Bos & Prov	35	35	35	35½
3.00d	East Gas&F pf	33⅜	32⅞	33⅜	33¼
4.50	E Gas&F pr pf	59¾	59¼	59¼	59
..	E Mss SR pf B	56	56	56	55⅜
..	East Mass A	15½	15⅛	15½	15⅞
..	Isle Royale	1	1	1	1
.20d	Lamson	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
5.00d	Mergenthaler	48⅜	48	48	47¾
..	Nat Tunnel	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3.75d	NE Tel&Tel	106	105½	106	106
..	Old Colony RR	10c	10c	10c	10c
1.00d	Reece But H	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¾
.50d	Reece Fold M	1	1	1	1⅛
.60	Shawmut Asso	13¾	13	13⅜	13
.40a	Torrington	33¾	33¼	33¼	33½
3.00	Un Twist Drill	27½	27½	27½	27½
2.50	Unit Shoe M	71½	71½	71½	71¾
1.50	Unit Shoe Mpf	44½	44½	44½	43¾
2.00d	Warren S D	21	21	21	20½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

South Coast Corp Financing

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The South Coast Corporation of New Orleans, La., sugar cane producer, has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission $1,500,000 in first mortgage 5 per cent bonds due 1955. Proceeds will be applied to the redemption at principal amount plus interest of $998,408 in general mortgage 15-year, 6 per cent income bonds, due 1958.

U. S. Steel Net $4.41 a Share On Common

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Steel Corp. reported for the final quarter of 1943 net income of $13,389,673, equal to 81 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $19,166,596, or $1.48 a share in the September quarter and $25,646,452, or $2.23 a share, in the last quarter of 1942.

Directors declared the usual dividend of $1 a share on the common stock, the same as has been paid since 1940.

For the year 1943 net income was $63,642,322, equal to $4.41 a share on the common, compared with $71,248,569, or $5.29 a share, in 1942.

The Renegotiation Factor

The 1942 figure was after renegotiation of contract.

Regarding renegotiation, Irving S. Olds, chairman, made the following statement:

"Thirteen of the 14 subsidiary companies, subject to renegotiation of profits, have concluded agreements with the Navy Price Adjustment Board, acting for all governmental agencies, to the effect that no excessive profits were realized by these companies up to Dec. 31, 1942.

"These companies embrace all the steel producing and fabricating subsidiaries of United States Steel Corp. The closing agreement with the remaining subsidiary, Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., provided for a reduction of $3,000,000 in the selling price of deliveries under Navy Department contracts up to Dec. 31, 1942.

Shipments of finished products in the fourth quarter were 5,175,186 net tons, against 5,029,628 in the September quarter and 5,302,681 in the fourth quarter of 1942.

Subject to year-end adjustments, the 1943 shipments were 20,244,830 net tons, compared with 20,615,137 in 1942, the record year for the corporation.

Sales at Record High

Mr. Olds explained that the decline in income in the final quarter compared with the third quarter and the final period of 1942 was due to increased labor and other costs and "from differences in the kind and quantities of products manufactured and sold under Government allocation and price ceiling."

The common dividend is payable March 10 to stock of record Feb. 11. Directors declared the usual dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred, payable Feb. 19 to stock of record Jan. 28.

Sales and revenues of the corporation reached a record high in 1943 at $1,979,081,554, against $1,862,951,692 in 1942, the latter figure reflecting adjustment for renegotiation of contracts. For the fourth quarter, the corporation's volume was $532,434,199.

The corporation reported estimated Federal taxes on income amounted to $88,000,000 for 1943, against $153,070,000 for the previous year.

Mr. Olds said that provisions for estimated additional costs amounting to $25,000,000 applicable to 1943, arising out of the war, were made during the year.

The corporation's capital expenditures during 1943 for additions to, and betterments of, property were put at approximately $89,000,000.

The corporation's employment pay rolls for the year established new peaks. For the year, number of employees were 340,496, against 335,806 in 1942. In the fourth quarter, employees averaged 336,897. Pay roll in 1943 was $809,242,990, against $738,444,009 in 1942. In the fourth quarter, pay roll was $230,271,807.

Heads N. A. S. D.

Ralph Chapman

Elected Chairman of the National Association of Securities Dealers, succeeding Henry G. Riter III of Riter & Co., New York. Mr. Chapman is a member of the firm of Farwell, Chapman & Co., Chicago. Other officers elected were James Coggeshall, Jr., of the First Boston Corporation, New York, and Hermann F. Clarke of Estabrook & Co., Boston, vice-chairmen; Albert Theis, Jr., of Albert Theis & Sons, Inc., St. Louis, treasurer, and Wallace H. Fulton, executive director. Named to the executive committee, in addition to the officers, were Mr. Riter, James Parker Nolan, of Folger, Nolan & Co., Inc., Washington, D. C., retiring treasurer, and Ralph E. Phillips, of Dean Witter & Co., Los Angeles.

SEC Approves Electric Bond Simplification

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission approved a series of transactions designed to simplify the financial structure of Electric Bond & Share Company and American & Foreign Power Company, Inc., a subsidiary.

Foreign Power will pay its parent $5,000,000 cash and issue to it $30,000,000 principal amount of 3 per cent serial notes to satisfy an overdue $35,000,000 7 per cent note, on which 6 per cent interest is being paid at present.

This transaction would save Foreign Power an estimated $1,200,000 annually.

Since the validity of Bond & Share's debt claim against Foreign Power has been challenged in actions brought by the subsidiary's stockholders, the commission set forth the condition that its approval "shall in no way serve to affect the rank or status . . . of the debt claim" and restricted payments on principal and on interest above 3 per cent should any of the notes mature prior to the determination of the debt claim.

Bond & Share's proposed sale of $3,300,000 aggregate principal amount of bonds issued by seven subsidiary companies was exempted from competitive bidding requirements. Proceeds together with cash received from Foreign Power and proceeds from the redemption of bonds by three other subsidiaries, would be used to retire a portion of the holding company's outstanding $5 and $6 preferred stock through purchases on the open market.

Bonds to be sold are: Arkansas Power Light Company's first and refunding 5 per cent mortgage gold bonds, $833,500; Louisiana Power & Light Company's 5 per cent first mortgage gold bonds, $377,000; Minnesota Power & Light Company's 5 per cent first and refunding mortgage gold bonds, $90,000, and 4½ per cent, $161,000; Mississippi Power & Light Company's 5 per cent first mortgage gold bonds, $399,500; New Orleans Public Service Inc.'s series A 5 per cent first and refunding gold bonds, $397,000, and series B, $503,000; Pacific Power & Light Company's 5 per cent first mortgage and prior lien gold bonds, $285,000, and Texas Electric Service Company's 5 per cent first mortgage gold bonds, $254,000.

The redemption of $417,000 principal amount of Florida Power & Light Company's 5 per cent first mortgage gold bonds, $100,000 of Utah Power & Light Company's 30-year 5 per cent gold bonds and $31,500 of Mississippi's 5 per cent first mortgage gold bonds, was approved previously by the commission.

All purchases of preferred stock are to be made on the New York curb exchange except for large blocks on which Bond & Share provides purchasing information to the commission. The company is restrained from soliciting purchases and required to furnish a weekly report to

Bruins' Fortunes Not Improving

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As fast as the fortunes of the Detroit Red Wings improve do those of the Boston Bruins appear to be declining. The Wings, who beat the Bruins 6-3 at the Garden last night, seem headed for hockey's world championship again. The Bruins may not even make the post-season play-offs.

Latest drop in their cup of woe, other than their fifth-straight loss last night for their longest losing streak in 19 years, was the still not-too-understandable news about Dit Clapper. The big fellow yesterday passed his U. S. Army tests, but was not inducted when he expressed a preference for service with the Canadian Army.

Will Enlist

Clapper himself said last night he will enlist in Canada, but there is a chance he will finish the season here before doing so, for according to an interpretation of the Canadian law Dit has 90 days in which to join up.

Dit left with the team last night for Hershey, Pa., where the Bruins and Bears meet tonight in an exhibition game for the Fourth War Loan Drive. Clapper said he will also play against Red Wings in Detroit next Saturday evening, which means that he contemplates no immediate action. Dit, who will be 37 next Feb. 9, is married and the father of two children.

The news burst like a bombshell on the hockey players themselves yesterday, most of them wondering what will happen next to the much-buffeted Bruins. What will happen is more calls from draft boards in this country, for although most of the Bruins are Canadian citizens they registered here and thus come under U. S. laws. At least two of the players know now when to expect their call—and they will come before the end of the season.

Fifth in Row

Meanwhile the Red Wings are continuing the merry pace they have been setting lately, their victory over Boston being their fifth win in a row and their eighth game in succession without defeat. The players are confident that they can win the Stanley Cup and believe right now that they are a better team than Montreal Canadiens. Truth to tell they did look like the better team in comparison with the Montreal team that played here Sunday night.

Johnny Crawford's return to the Bruins' defense helped some last night but that fact alone was not enough to stem the tide. Had the Bruins been given normal support in goal they might have come closer to winning, but Bert Gardiner, who was ill yesterday, did not have one of his good nights. His opponent, Connie Dion, on the other hand, played exceptionally well and blocked several probable Boston scores.

Dion had a shutout in his pads going into the third period, but Norm Calladine beat him soon after the teams took the ice, and later both Herb Cain and Stoney Jackson passed him for tallies. There was no danger of the Wings' losing, however, for before Boston scored they had run up a 5-0 lead on two goals by Adam Brown, and one each by Syd Howe, Joe Carveth, and Carl Liscombe. In the third period Carveth added another for good measure.

Flash Returned

The game marked Flash Hollett's first appearance here in a Detroit uniform and while he did not star he did play capably. Flash, after having gotten over his first disappointment over leaving Boston, is quite happy in his new surroundings.

With the victory Detroit moved within one point of the second-place Toronto Maple Leafs, on whom the Wings have three games in hand. Boston was left only five points—or two and one half games—ahead of the fifth-place Chicago Black Hawks, who have three games in hand on the Bruins. Hawks will be Boston's next home opponent on Tuesday, Feb. 1.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	22	3	5	49	138	65
Toronto	16	15	2	34	147	126
Detroit	14	11	5	33	122	110
Boston	13	15	4	30	149	163
Chicago	12	16	1	25	108	122
New York	6	23	1	13	103	181

Result Jan. 25
Detroit 6, Boston 3.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Don't laugh at that saddle-shoed girl who's trying manfully to lug your golf clubs around the course, mister. In another five years you may be taking lessons from her . . . That's the opinion of George Corcoran, the Greensboro, N. C., golf pro, who first proposed a feminine P. G. A. . . . Caddies always have grown up to become pros, George explains, and the gals who have taken up caddying the past year or two are no different . . . In fact, they're better prospects because girls naturally have better rhythm and are keener students. . . . "They draw more accurate mental pictures and as a result develop better swings. They don't try to use brute strength like a man," says George . . . Okay, they're copy cats, if that will soothe your masculine vanity, but wasn't it Bobby Jones who called Joyce Wethered the best golfer, man or woman, he ever had seen?

♪ ♪ ♪

The girls shouldn't have any trouble finding the 25 stars that Betty Hicks thinks will be needed to start a women's P. G. A. after the war . . . Besides Miss Hicks, Patty Berg, Helen Dettwiler, and other well-known players, Corcoran names such expert golf teachers as Helen McDonald of Chicago, who "has taught a lot of big shots, though they probably wouldn't admit it," Elizabeth Gordon of Providence, R. I.; Virginia Pepp of St. Louis, Virginia Hayes of Kalamazoo, Mich., and Helen B. Schleman, author of a book on group golf instruction . . . There will be plenty of jobs for the newcomers, too, because many small clubs could afford a woman pro though they can't pay the price for a man who has a family to raise.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bob Steuber's basketball teammates at Marquette are wondering why Bob, who played with the Chicago Bears during last fall's exhibitions and the first league game before the Navy sent him to De Pauw, wasn't given a cut of the Bears' play-off dough. . . . Under similar circumstances the Washington Redskins awarded Johnny Goodyear a nice chunk of dough and the Giants did all right by Don Vosberg the year before. . . . When asked to help New York's War Bond hockey show, Boston's tough trader, Art Ross, gave Goalie Bert Gardiner permission to play and added "the expenses are on me." . . . Marine Lieut. Dave Rankin, former Purdue football star, doesn't waste any words describing his feat of shooting down two Jap dive bombers. . . . "Had a little fracas the other day," Dave wrote, "and ended up shooting down a few Nips."

♪ ♪ ♪

When Virginia's basketball team opened its season against the Woodrow Wilson Army Hospital, the five Cavalier regulars popped in a basket apiece in this order: Keith Harder, right forward; Harry Riggs, left forward; Dave Wilson, center; Capt. Bill Pickett, right guard, and Bill McBratney, left guard. . . . Then the opposing players made their first basket. . . . Unfair to the Virginia coach we call it.

Canadians Oppose Americans in Bond Game at New York

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Treasury has lined up three Canadian flyers and two Army men for an international hockey game in New York's Madison Square Garden Sunday night as a feature of the $14,000,000,000 Fourth War Loan. The Canadians will meet a team of American servicemen.

Playing for Canada will be Neil Colville, Norman Barnes and Frank Bouscher, all of the Royal Canadian Air Force; Alex Shibicky of the Royal Engineers and Joseph Cooper of the Army.

Starting for the Americans will be Bert Gardiner, formerly with the New York Rangers and now with the Boston Bruins; Bill and "Bun" Cook of the Cleveland Barons and ex-Rangers Frank Boucher and Murray Murdock. American spares are Frank Brimsek, Art Coulter, John Mariucci, Manny Cotlow, and Alex Motter. The Canadian spares have not yet been designated.

Four Former Cubs Bowling Together

CHICAGO, Jan. 26 (AP)—Four one-time Chicago Cub baseball stars are playing together this winter—not baseball—but on a bowling team.

Three formerly were Cub catchers—Jimmy Archer, Leo (Gabby) Hartnett, once manager, and Bob O'Farrell. The fourth, Tony Kaufman, is a former Cub pitcher, while the other member of the bowling team is Pat Pieper, announcer at Wrigley Field ball games.

The team, "Chicago Cubs Alumni," makes its first official appearance in the Bowlium's annual sweepstakes next month. O'Farrell and Pieper have the best averages, 194; Hartnett's is 186; Kufman's 183, and Archer's 165.

Unicorn Meet at Garden Soon

Not even the war can stop the annual Boston A. A. track and field show.

The only invitation indoor meet of the local winter season, the Unicorn fixture is scheduled for the Boston Garden Feb. 12; and already 16 colleges and several "name" athletes have expressed a desire to compete.

As usual, the Hunter Mile gets top billing, with Gil Dobbs, Bill Hulse and Don Burnham playing the feature roles. Both Hulse and Dodds bettered the American mile record a year ago.

Eddie Dugger, popular Tufts star and former I. C. 4-A. and national champion, plans to tour the invitation meet field this winter in the dash and hurdles. Herb Thompson, winner of a number of dash titles and now with the United States Coast Guard, will probably be back to race Dugger in the sprints.

Jimmy Herbert, the New York postal clerk, is still running, and there is a chance that big Cornelius Warmerdam, "Mr. Pole Vault," will compete this winter in a service uniform. No definite word has been received from Warmerdam, but he recently was transferred to the Middle West, putting him much nearer the big eastern meets.

Foxx Called Back For Another Exam

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 26 (AP)—Jimmy Foxx, former slugger of the baseball big leagues, reported to the Newark induction center for his final physical examination for military service, but Army physicians told him to come back for further checks.

Foxx has lived in nearby Short Hills for about a year. Before that he made his home in Jenkintown, Pa. He played local semi-pro baseball last year, but had been an infielder with the Boston Red Sox, Boston Braves, Chicago Cubs, and Philadelphia Athletics before that.

Sam Breadon A Pessimist About 1944

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26 (AP)—In the most pessimistic statement made to date by a major league baseball executive, President Sam Breadon of the St. Louis Cardinals asserted: "The way players are being taken by the draft, it does seem questionable whether we'll have enough left to operate."

He said he considered 19 players—eight pitchers, two catchers, five infielders and four outfielders—the absolute minimum with which a club could go through the season.

Under 19 Men

Taking stock of his available material, now that shortstop Martin Marion has been accepted for military service, Breadon found he did not have 19 men he could depend on definitely to start the race in April.

Marion is the latest of a long list of Cardinal players in the Armed forces. Before the start of last season, Terry Moore, Enos Slaughter, Johnny Beazley, and Frank Crespi were gone. Then Jimmy Brown, Howard Pollet, Murray Dickson, Harry Walker, Al Brazle, Lou Klein and Ernie White were called. Walker Cooper has been accepted for limited service, but has not yet received orders to report.

The Cardinals sent questionnaires to all the men on their roster, but few reported any change in draft status.

Only 4-F's

"That doesn't mean anything," Breadon explained, "except that the draft boards haven't progressed that far in their work.

"As a matter of fact, the only players we can count on with any degree of certainty are those classified 4-F and even they may be called for limited service. The situation as it affects our personnel is changing so rapidly that information we gather today is of little value tomorrow."

Ford Frick, President of the National League, said in New York that "of course, our 1944 season isn't going to be easy—nothing is easy during a war—but I still feel that as long as we have nine men to a team we should play ball."

Marjorie Row In Search of More Upsets at Miami

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 26 (AP)—Marjorie Row, the Michigan State champion, now of Anniston, Ala., set out today in quest of another upset victory in the Helen Lee Doherty golf tourney for women amateurs at the Miami Country Club.

She faced Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., after ousting medalist Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta in a touch and go 1-up match yesterday.

Miss Tainter reached the second round with a 6-to-4 decision over Clara Foulk of Oshkosh, Wis. The other surprise first-round winner, Mrs. George E. Wilcox, Jr., of Miami, drew as her opponent Mrs. L. G. Pray of Washington. Mrs. Wilcox scored an upset yesterday over Jane Crum of Orangeburg, S. C., second in the qualifying round. Her opponent beat Evelyn Odom of Long Island City, N. Y., in the first round.

Other matches in the second round today found Mrs. Thomas Nolan of Jacksonville lined up against Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill., who yesterday downed Georgia Miller of Coral Gables, and Mary Jane Wilson of Rollins College, who defeated her school mate, Babe Wolf, in the first round, teeing off against Mrs. Frank Fuller of Coral Gables. Mrs. Fuller yesterday outlasted Arlene Sentle of Toledo, Ohio.

Adams Rejected

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 26 (AP)—Ace Adams, member of the New York Giants' pitching staff for the past three years, has been rejected for military service because of a knee injury and has signed his 1944 contract with the Giants, the Nashville Tennessean said.

Winning Pitchers Move Up

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—There were four 20-game pitchers in the International Baseball League last summer and all of them will get a crack in the major leagues this year.

Ed Klieman, of Baltimore, who turned in a record of 23 wins against 11 defeats, will toe the mound for the Cleveland Indians. Luke Hamlin, the old Brooklyn Dodger who hung up a mark of 21 wins and eight defeats for Toronto, will try again in the big time with the Philadelphia Athletics.

Tomas De La Cruz, the Syracuse flinger with 21 wins and 11 setbacks, goes up with the Cincinnati Reds on a conditional sale basis, and Rufe Gentry, of Buffalo, who won 20 and lost 16, is with the Detroit Tigers. Gentry pitched several games for the Tigers last September and did right well.

The official pitching records, released today by President Frank Shaughnessy, discloses Louis Polli, of the Jersey City Giants, tops the earned run average column with 1.85, Polli, who won 14 and lost 12 with a second division club, participated in 35 games.

Dick Conger, of Toronto, who went to the National League Phillies in July, was second in the E. R. A. with a mark of 1.96 in 22 games. De La Cruz was third with 1.99 for 36 games. The E. R. A. for Hamlin was 2.06 for 31 games; Gentry 2.65 for 40 games, and Klieman 2.84 for 45 contests.

The record shows Hamlin pitched the most shutouts, eight, with five of them against the Syracuse Chiefs. He shared the longest winning streak, eight games, with Joe Page, of Newark, and Klieman. Steve Gromek, of Baltimore, struck out the most, 188, in 46 games.

Gentry, who hurled the most complete games, 27, also turned in an 11-inning no-hit game. Other no-hitters were compiled by Sylvester Donnelly, of Rochester; Walt Dubiel, of Newark (seven innings) and Tom Ananicz, of Toronto (seven innings).

Cubs Sign Fritsch

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 26 (AP)—Ted Fritsch, Green Bay Packer fullback, reported he had signed a baseball contract with the Chicago Cubs and would be assigned to the Los Angeles club of the Pacific Coast League. Fritsch, employed in a local dairy, played in an industrial league here last year. He is an outfielder.

Cue Tour Near End

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Willie Hoppe and Welker Cochran conclude their 2,150-point cross-country three-cushion billiard match today with an afternoon and a night block. They split even again yesterday, leaving Hoppe leading in total points, 2,050 to 1,842.

American Hockey League
By the Associated Press
Result Jan. 25
Cleveland 5, Hershey 3.

Pro Basketball
By the Associated Press
Sheboygan 41, Fort Wayne 39.

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Beautifully tailored as all McKettrick dresses are but softened with gay trimmings and smart buttons. Of gabardines, spun rayon and crepe in gold, aqua, powder blue, shrimp, beige, navy and grey. Sizes 12 to 20.
M. E. BLATT CO.
Third Floor

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TUTTLE BROS. CRANFORD WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint
Tel. CRanford 6-0062

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S. S. EISENBERG, Reg. Pharm.
17 NORTH UNION AVENUE
Agents for Elizabeth Arden Perfumes and Cosmetics

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COAL and FUEL OIL
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Books—Gifts—Cards
Circulating Library
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MONTCLAIR

GILLIS KING
Interiors — Antiques
20 Church Street Montclair
Montclair 2-5452

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	A	I	N	T	E	R								
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NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

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Spring Woolens
Chambray
Spun Rayons
Novelty Cottons
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LET'S ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
Montclair Textile Store
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The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-0200

HENKE'S INC.
Jewelers—Silversmiths
SINCE 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

ORANGE

It pays to shop at
ENGEL'S
Orange's Leading Dept. Store
239-241 Main Street OR. 2-1600

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
$5 to $6.50
235 Main Street

SOUTH ORANGE

FELLER'S
Clothes With Charm
75 So. Orange Ave. SO. 3-2137
BUY WAR BONDS

ALBERT VOSS Stationery
4TH WAR LOAN
4 So. Orange Ave. SO 2-3366
BUY WAR BONDS

PASSAIC

SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE
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Morecraft Coal Co.
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COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Dunellen 2-6543
Plainfield 6-5950

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

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SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 0??

RIDGEWOOD

Here's a Tip for a Winter Tonic
A NEW HAT FROM OUR CLEARANCE SALE
½ OFF
Velvets, Velours, Skating Hoods, Feathered Hats, Cloth Handbags Also Reduced.
JEAN'S MILLINERY
88 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

NEW JERSEY

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RUTHERFORD NATIONAL BANK
4th WAR LOAN
Let's All Back THE ATTACK!
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Every type of garment carried in stock
The Aletha Shop
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings
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DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
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A Service to Meet Every Need

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
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Norton, Farr & Cummings
Engravers, Printers, Stationers
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Fine Gift Stationery
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Beautiful Playing Cards in Cases
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Gifts, Cosmetics and Confections
ADAMS & SICKLES
State and Prospect Sts., Trenton, N. J.
Telephone 6396 E. W. Adams, Reg. Phar

Fred'k. W. DONNELLY & SON
OUTFITTERS · MEN · BOYS
35 EAST STATE ST

Treadeasy Shoes
X-RAY FITTING
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
Barnocky's
135 SOUTH BROAD STREET

FASHION SERVICES
Sewing Lessons
Machines for Rent
Sewing Supplies—Monogramming
Dress Alterations
SINGER SEWING CENTRE
12 E. Hanover Street Tel. 3-4021

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Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
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Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
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Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

SIEVER'S BAKERY
CONRAD WIRTH, Prop.
117 East Broad St. Tel. WE. 2-4189
Westfield, N. J.

THE SPECTATOR SHOP
MISSES'
SPORTSWEAR
AND ACCESSORIES
20 Elm Street Westfield 2-2120

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1070 643 North Ave.
Horse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"
GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Sequerna M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2182

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1051 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6151
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN PA.
WOMEN'S SHOES
MEN'S SHOES
CHILDREN'S SHOES
Mail Orders Filled
Famous for Fine Fit and Foremost Fashion

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
one of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St. Allentown, Pa
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk Butter Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

ERIE

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Pennsylvania
We are featuring special values in Fur and Fur Trimmed Coats

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

Established 1905
BRODY'S
GLENSIDE'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
43 Easton Road, Glenside, Pa.
Open Evenings hone Ogonts 486
Enna Jettick Shoes, Arrow Shirts, etc.

PHILADELPHIA

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
WHEN YOU SELECT A PRECIOUS GEM
It is to be the symbol of your love and devotion. Be sure it is worthy of the message it is to bear.
1009 SOUTH 13TH STREET
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jeweler, American Gem Society

RECORDS
New Self Service record department, large stock all makes. Pleasant surroundings. Competent personnel.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED REPAIRS
Sell us your spare radio, phono., etc.
SHRYOCK RADIO AND TELEVISION Est. 1926
1615 WALNUT ST. RIT. 3246
Home of the CAPEHART

the STURGIS store
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Assortment of Chocolates and Bonbons
Malin-Hall
GRA 9261
510-512 SO. 52ND ST.

Permanent Waves
Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1328 Chestnut St
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MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

PITTSBURGH—East End

Flowers mean so much yet cost so little.
HIGHLAND FLORAL CO.
6010 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Montrose 2144

READING

Bread Is Basic . . . Start with
Maier's
ENRICHED WHITE BREAD
640 PARK AVENUE

Keep Backing the Attack!
Ask Us to Give You War Stamps in Your Change When Making Your Purchases
POMEROY'S
Buy Your War Bonds at Our Street Floor Booth

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

Our Pastry Shop Is Famous for Its
CAKES—COOKIES
PIES—CUSTARDS
DANISH PASTRY
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street
BUY WAR BONDS

Drink
ST. LAWRENCE
Vitamin D MILK
PHONE 8241

SCRANTON

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
Always Busy
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE

THE Boston
Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired

Henry Kuck
ART STORE
226 ADAMS AVENUE
Window Shades and Picture Framing

SEWICKLEY

Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
4th WAR LOAN
Ann Mathies, Hair Stylist
532 Beaver Street

4th WAR LOAN
SEWICKLEY will do its share.
HIGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
TEL. 1128 SEWICKLEY PENNA.

SWARTHMORE

SWARTHMORE SERVICE SHOP
New and Used Articles Sold on Percentage Basis
409 Dartmouth Avenue

EATON'S STATIONERY
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
On the Corner

CO-ED BEAUTY SALON
"Year-Round Air Conditioned"
Complete Beauty Service
13 Park Avenue Phone 9761

UPPER DARBY

Smart
Sport and Dressy
DRESSES
Junior Miss and Misses' Sizes
Red Robin Shop
64 South 69th Street
Open Evenings Blvd. 9771

ALL. 7281 BLVD. 1188
BORYNACK'S
Manufacturing Furriers
Special Reductions During January
7030 TERMINAL SQUARE OPEN EVES.

WATCH REPAIRING
BAKER and HAMILTON
Watchmakers and Jewelers
7001 GARRETT ROAD BLVD. 4381
(Next to the 69th St. Theatre)
Upper Darby's Finest Equipped Repair Shop
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings Till 10 o'Clock
2 WEEKS' SERVICE ON WATCH REPAIRS

WILKES-BARRE

WOODLAWN
HOMOGENIZED MILK
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
It's Great!

WILKINSBURG

CALDWELL & GRAHAM
DEPARTMENT STORE
4th WAR LOAN
PENN AVE. and WOOD ST.
Serving Wilkinsburg Since 1889

YORK

January Clearance
DANIELS
The Home of Better Ladies' Wearing Apparel
136 E. Market Street York, Pa.

FRENCH MEAT MARKET
Quality Fresh and Smoked Meats
Groceries and Provisions
729 E. Market St. Phone 35132
WE DELIVER

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Words of Current Interest

Ambushments (II Chron. 20:22) —*Am'-boosh-ments* (*a* short, *oo* short as in look, *e* clipped-short as in silent).

Refers to a concealment of troops in a way to surprise an enemy. This long form drops out of use after the seventeenth century in favor of the shorter "ambush." Webster's Synonyms gives "ambuscade" and "ambuscado" (which indicates a Romance origin) as near-equivalents; and notes "trap," "snare," "lure," "attack," "onset," "onslaught," and "assault" as analogous terms.

Asaph (II Chron. 20:14) — *A'-saf* (first *a* long, second short). By Webster's second choice, the second *a* may be sounded clipped-short as in *a*ccount.

The name of a family of musicians. Asaph is credited with several of the Psalms. Typical is Ps. 50. Characteristic for its musical bearings is Ps. 81 ("Blow up the trumpet in the new moon").

Benaiah (II Chron. 20:14)—*Be-na'-ya* (*e* quick-long as in debate, first *a* long, second as in sof*a*). By Webster's second choice, *Be-ni'-a* (long *i*).

An Asaph-descended Levite. The name "Beniah" is carried by a number of Biblical personages.

Eldad (Num. 11:27) — *El'-dad* (both vowels short).

One of Moses' 70 assistants. He was an object of the envy of certain of his compeers for a moment, but he was upheld and encouraged by Moses.

Hallucinations — *Ha-lu'-si-na'-shunz* (first *a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount, first *u* long as in c*u*be, *i* short, second *a* long, second *u* clipped-short as in c*i*rcus).

Defined by the Oxford Dictionary as the apparent perception of an external object when no such object is actively present. Since the seventeenth century. Late Latin has *alucinatio*, "delusion," which is presumed to be coined from a Greek stem.

Jahaziel (II Chron. 20:14)—*Ja-ha'-zi-el* (first *a* as in sof*a*, second long, *i* and *e* short).

A Levite of the Asaph line, he prophesied a successful campaign in the south for Jehoshaphat, King of Judah.

Jehoshaphat (II Chron. 20:2)—*Je-hosh'-a-fat* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *o* short, first *a* as in sof*a*, second short).

He reigned over the Southern Kingdom, Judah, his period dating in the ninth century B. C. He made an experiment in shipbuilding in association with Ahaziah, ruler of the Northern Kingdom, Israel, which seems to represent an early, frustrated effort of the Jews to conquer the sea.

Jeiel (II Chron. 20:14)—*Je-i'-el* (first *e* quick-long as in debate, *i* long, second *e* short).

Mattaniah (II Chron. 20:14)—*Mat'-a-ni'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in sof*a*, *i* long).

A Levite of the Asaph kindred living in the time of King Jehoshaphat.

Medad (Num. 11:27)—*Me'-dad* (*e* long, *a* short).

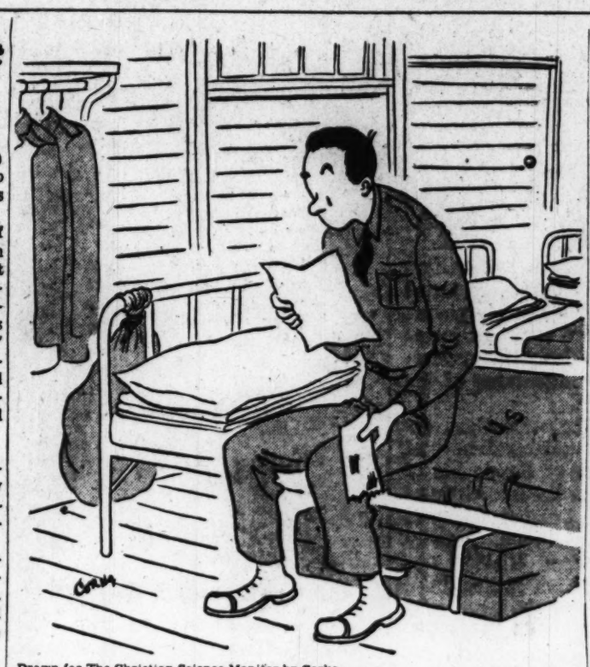
His name and that of Eldad pair together. What survives of his biography is recorded in Num. 11:26-29.

Rapport — *Ra-port'* (*a* short, *o* long). Fr. *ra'-por'* (*a* as in ask, *o* as in orb).

"Correspondence," "conformity." A noun that requires the help of a preposition or two for completion of its meaning. Sometimes "between" serves the purpose. More commonly, "in" and "with" are required, as in the phrase "in rapport with." The dictionaries do not determine whether the word is taken directly from the French, or whether it is an independent English invention. The Latin material of coinage is explained as consisting of *re* and *apportare*, which would mean "to bring back."

Seir (II Chron. 20:22) — *Se'-ir* (*e* long, *i* short).

The region is on the southeast frontier of Judah and corresponds, evidently, with Edom, which extends narrowly from the lower end of the Dead Sea to the waters of the Red Sea. The name is applied in particular to a mountain range bordering Edom on the east.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Corka

". . . Let us show you how to take advantage of every exemption allowed you by income-tax laws. Large incomes need not necessarily mean large outlays. . . ."

Brevities

Only a lazy reporter would ask a busy President about his fourth term intentions, instead of getting out the files and looking up his answers to questions about the third.—Wade in Detroit News.

A great postwar invention should be a transparent icebox, to relieve the minds of those chronic worriers who always wonder if that light inside really goes out whenthe door closes.—Washington Star.

A Verse for Today . . .

Because thou hast
been my help, therefore
in the shadow of thy
wings will I rejoice.
Ps. 63:7

In Lighter Vein

Lend-Lease Ham

By way of Answers comes this story from London's East End of a teacher who had been telling her class about Noah. When she finished, she asked one of her pupils what was the name of the patriarch's eldest son.

"Spam," was the prompt reply.

As the teacher was forced to admit, that youngster won on points.

Dig at the Nazis

Reports from Norway indicate that Oslo's tram cars are filled to capacity these days. The Norwegian conductors are equal to the situation, however, and instead of the customary, "Step back in the car," take delight in giving the following advice to their passengers:

"Please, retire according to plan."

London Opinion

"The afternoon off—the afternoon off! What d'you think you are—a human being?"

Did You Ever Wonder

Which Would Fall Faster, a Plane With Motor "Dead," or a Person Without Chute?

We read of stunt men making delayed-opening parachute jumps and picture the jumper as "plummeting earthward" until the billowing silk of the chute mush-

rooms above him to check his rate of descent. We also read of pilots gliding in to safe landing when their motors "conk out" before they reach their airfields.

From this we might gain the impression that a jumper not using his chute would far outdistance his plane in the race to earth if he were forced to abandon it several thousand feet in the air.

Actually, however, the plane, dropping nose-down with the motor off, would fall faster than a person.

The reason for this is that the human form, clothed in a flier's suit, encounters stiff wind resistance which slows its rate of fall, while the plane is carefully streamlined and meets relatively little wind resistance.

How "Shucking" Gas Tanks Enables Some War Planes to Span Oceans?

Many American war planes are delivered to fighting fronts under their own power—even across vast stretches of the Pacific.

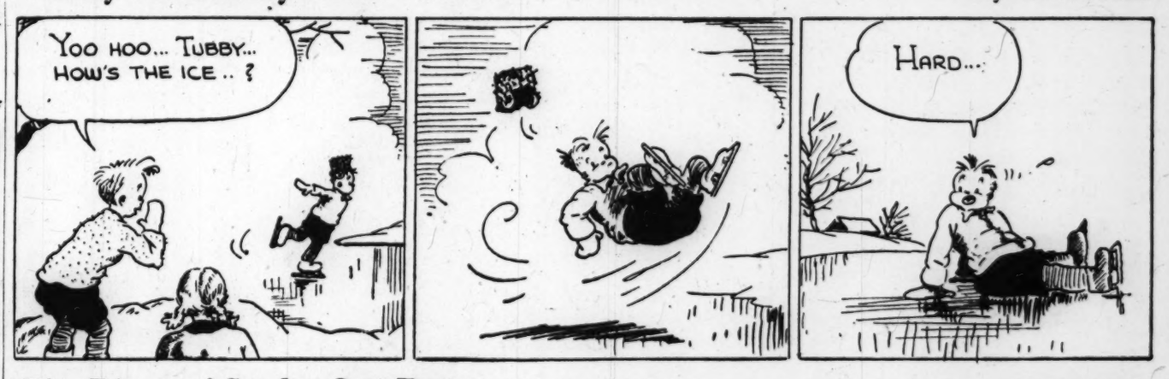
This is made possible by the use of extra or auxiliary tanks of gasoline. These tanks, which are carried where bombs ordinarily ride, are extremely light, being made of thin sheet aluminum, made leakproof by both welding and riveting the seams.

At the start of the journey, the engine runs on the gasoline in these special disposable tanks and as soon as they are empty they are dropped into the sea to lighten the plane's load.—W. P. Keasbey.

BUY !!
WAR BONDS BUY WEAPONS AND SUPPLIES FOR OUR FIGHTING MEN
BUY !!
THEY LIVE BECAUSE YOU BOUGHT WAR BONDS
BUY MORE SO MORE WILL LIVE

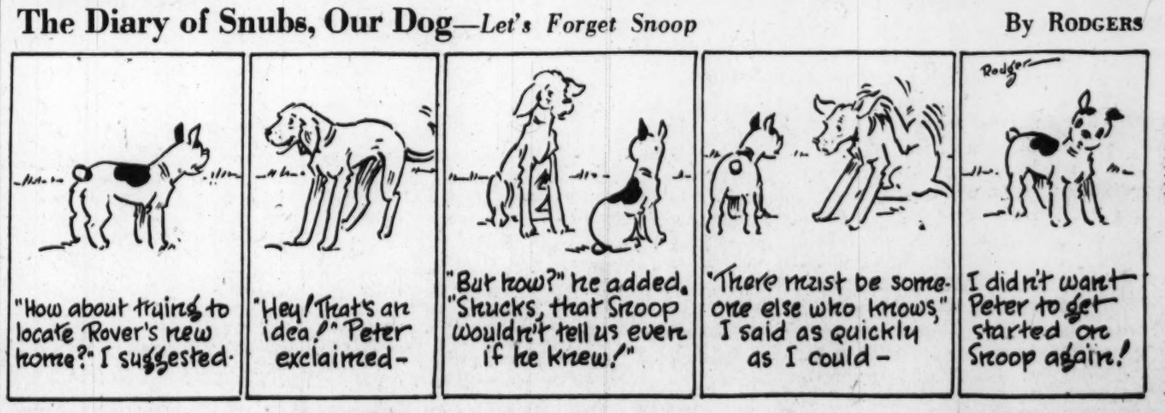
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*As Usual*

By Le Pelley



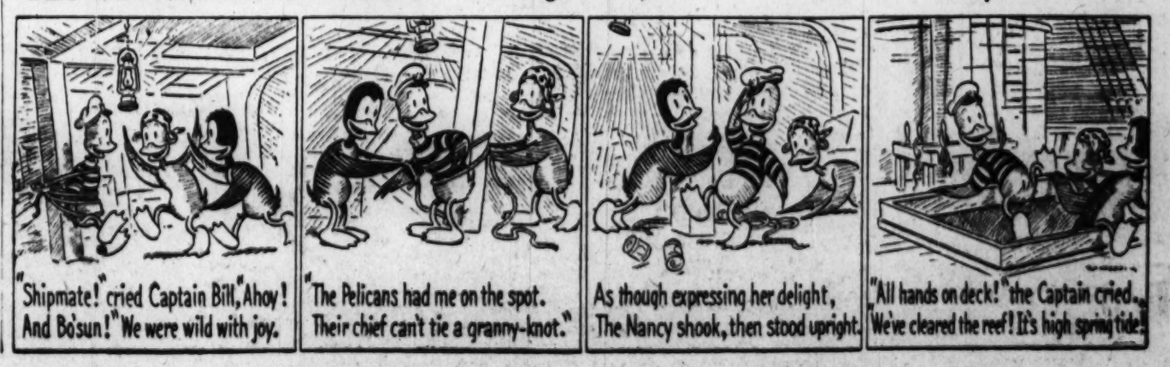
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Let's Forget Snoop*

By Rodgers


"How about trying to locate Rover's new home?" I suggested.
"Hey! That's an idea!" Peter exclaimed-
"But how?" he added. "Shucks, that Snoop wouldn't tell us even if he knew!"
"There must be someone else who knows," I said as quickly as I could-
I didn't want Peter to get started on Snoop again!

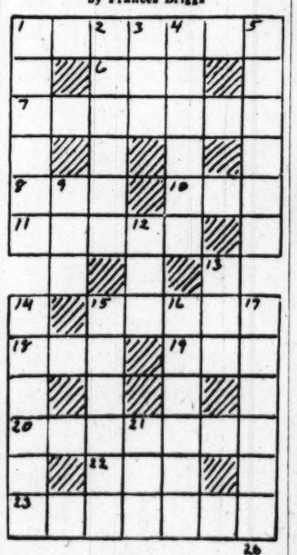
The Adventures of Waddles—*And High Time, Too*

By The Hagers


"Shipmate!" cried Captain Bill, "Ahoy! And Bo'sun!" We were wild with joy.
"The Pelicans had me on the spot. Their chief can't tie a granny-knot."
As though expressing her delight, The Nancy shook, then stood upright.
"All hands on deck!" the Captain cried. "We've cleared the reef! It's high spring tide!

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What person might be engaged in stippling?
6—Where was Sigrid Undset born (abbr.)?
7—What is the material with which anything is padded?
8—Who is heroine of "Die Meistersinger"?
10—Color.
11—Certain "fine lady" of nursery rhyme wears what on her fingers?
13—Childe Harold is hero of poem by whom?
15—Pronoun.
19—To grow old.
20—What bird builds no nest?
22—What is name of a breed of domestic pigeons?
23—Who is one of feminine characters in Bromfield's "Early Autumn"?

Down

1—What is a pungent condiment obtained from fruit of an East Indian plant?
2—Natoma is what in Victor Herbert's opera?
3—To dose
4—What is a union or group of three (pl.)?
5—What is a band pulley or drum?
9—By way of.
12—Who was author of "The Beggar's Opera"?
13—What is a Welsh Corgi?
14—The bay lynx is called what?
15—What English caricaturist was known as Phiz?
16—What is a city of Wisconsin on Lake Michigan?
17—An acicular leaf is called what?
21—What is the prickly envelope of a fruit?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Handling "Explosives"

The significance of Lord Halifax's speech at Toronto can hardly be exaggerated.

That speech has embodied nearly all the explosive material of the address which Field Marshal Smuts delivered privately to members of the Empire Parliamentary Association on November 25, and which was released for publication, with something of the effect of a bombshell, at the time of the Teheran Conference. Just how "explosive" the material was considered, even by Marshal Smuts himself, can be judged not only by his use of that very word, but by the manner in which the entire address was given.

Marshal Smuts was obviously aware that the things he had to say might fall on very unsympathetic ears, especially those things that implied decentralization of Empire control and the elevation of the Dominions to equal partnership with the United Kingdom in formulation of British foreign policy.

The potential effects of such a program on heretofore privileged groups in Britain could be well appreciated by Marshal Smuts' distinguished and influential audience.

Yet much of the Smuts vision—he himself would hardly have dared call it a proposal—has already caught the imagination of British leaders. This is the significance of Lord Halifax's address: that a responsible spokesman for the British Government, speaking in a Dominion, should have outlined a prospect so similar to that which made Marshal Smuts's time bomb tick.

But not only the elevation of Dominion status suggested in the Smuts speech, but also the Smuts idea for closer collaboration between the British Commonwealth and the democracies of Western Europe apparently has won general approval in Britain, with two noteworthy and realistic reservations. One is that the position of postwar France is not to be regarded as that of a defunct or minor power. Another is that more emphasis seems placed by Lord Halifax than by Marshal Smuts on the importance of the Anglo-American tie.

Stress on the Anglo-American aspects of postwar collaboration will help to satisfy some of the doubts of small countries as to the feasibility of a union of Western Democracies with Britain. Dutch spokesmen, notably Foreign Minister van Kleffens, in comments on the Smuts outline, have shown active interest in the prospect of close association with the British Commonwealth, but have seemed to demand assurances that the power factor back of the union would be adequate for great emergencies. They, too, have frankly stressed the importance of a British-American understanding.

Their lack of enthusiasm over Dominion status may continue even now that it is clear that in future this status can be as desirable as that of any independent sovereign collaborator in a world organization. More exploration is needed on this point.

It is easy—almost too easy—to read into both the Smuts and Halifax speeches an uneasiness about Britain's future. It is impossible not to read in them, if the eye is unprejudiced, one more of those amazing bursts of British political vitality and, yes, imagination, that have come so often in the course of a long history just in time to confound those who had written down British influence in declining numbers.

Double-Duty Dollars

Uncle Sam's fighting men earn their money the hard way. With comforts of home now but a memory and a future hope, they plunge into the deep waters of the Pacific, and in the teeth of treacherous enemy fire, fight their way onto island beaches to continue the struggle in jungle interiors. Other lads wing over Nazi and Japanese ack-ack, bombing, strafing, and praying. Still others in Italy are battling street by street and hill by hill.

No amount of money could repay them, but out of such pay as they do receive, a considerable portion is going into War Bonds to help purchase their own weapons and back their own attack. In one month, in Italy alone, soldiers bought more than four million dollars' worth of bonds. Theirs certainly are fighting dollars.

But what of civilian dollars, often earned, it is true, through strenuous work and long hours in war production, but on safe and peaceful home grounds? Though many are buying bonds, there still are far too many easy-come, easy-go, or idle dollars. One of the best ways in which home-front Americans can help insure the success of the costly forthcoming European invasion is by carrying on an incursion of their own—into pocketbooks, bureau drawers, and cash boxes, to bring out of hiding millions of dollars now lying idle or bent on needless purchases. For if they can't fight, their dollars can.

Organized White Collars

The White Collar Man is having his day before the Senate, and the case is being well substantiated, if it still needs to be, that he has borne the sharpest economic brunt of the war.

For those who sometimes assert workers gain little from organizing, and that business can be depended upon to advance wages and working conditions without union pressures, it must be thought-provoking to learn that this substantial group, some 15,000,000 strong, was heard through intercession of the C. I. O. Furthermore, it is interesting that case figures and other evidence submitted were gathered at the expense of the C. I. O. after Congress had failed to authorize funds to the Bureau of Labor Statistics for gathering such facts.

These figures, which the Bureau of Labor Statistics is now checking, show living costs for these workers now to be 30 per cent above 1941 levels. B. L. S. figures, long under labor fire, had given the rise as 23.5 per cent.

Whatever the exact rate may be, a convincing case was left with the Senate Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education that a family with an income of $30 a week only makes ends meet by the narrowest of margins and with no surplus for luxuries. In terms of wages prevalent in NRA days and WPA days this is inflation in punishing degree, and brings home in graphic fashion what the failure effectively to apply the other anti-inflationary controls is costing the American family of fixed income.

The answer is certainly not in raising these incomes. That would only accelerate the rise in living costs and once more leave the unorganized trailing behind. The answer lies in a united, purposeful demand for those measures and actions which will reduce and peg the cost of living.

Nettuno and Cassino

Assumptions that "100,000 Germans are trapped" by the Allies' brilliant "end run" in the Italian campaign are, to say the least, premature. Almost daily for several weeks German armies have been journalistically trapped in the Dnieper bend, but so far they have managed to maintain discipline and avoid serious military entrapment—except at Stalingrad. And it is certainly too early to say that Cassino is another Stalingrad.

But the landing at Nettuno has given the British-American armies the initiative and there is reason to hope it will bring faster and easier progress than costly frontal assaults on hill positions held by the Germans. Reports that American troops have already entered unopposed the fortress town of Cassino toward which they have been slogging for two months, indicates that Marshal Kesselring has turned about to meet the threat of the Allied beachhead in his rear. The next four or five days should determine whether he can extricate his army.

We are assuming that the British-American forces will not themselves be cut off or driven into the sea. The Luftwaffe is giving the Nettuno beachhead drastic attention, but Allied tactical air forces should be sufficient to keep a fairly good umbrella over the additional landings required to consolidate the position and maintain supplies. Meanwhile strategic bombing is hitting hard at German supplies.

Allied plans must have recognized the necessity for quickly putting ashore enough strength to withstand concentrated counterattacks. If Allied forces are already at Velletri they have cut the Appian Way and are approaching hills from which they can bring under artillery fire the Casilina Way, the other main line of communications on the west side of Italy. The battle for Rome should be decided in the next few days in the fifty-mile area between Nettuno and Cassino.

The Lady Next Door wants to know if the Universal Service Act will permit the drafting of capable men for public office.

The Allies have had a fairly hard time getting to Rome, but Victor Emmanuel may find the road still harder.

Turning On the Heat

Traveler of the 1840's

The Bookshelf

After nearly ninety years, a novel by Alexandre Dumas has appeared for the first time in an English translation. THE JOURNAL OF MADAME GIOVANNI, translated by Marguerite E. Wilbur (New York: Liveright. $3), is a fictionized travel book, which the translator believes was based upon the actual experiences of a young Frenchwoman.

The identity of Madame Giovanni has so far been undiscovered, and Dumas in his advance notice in his daily paper, Le Mousquetaire, and in the introduction to the French version of 1856, built up a pleasing mystery by making her say, "I shall not disclose my real name; certain family considerations prevent me from making it public. . . . I am handing the notes of my journal to a friend, and shall not expect him scrupulously to respect my phraseology; neither do I expect him not to substitute a word of his for one of mine. I merely ask him to adhere to the truth."

* * *

This can be construed in many ways, but Mrs. Wilbur and Frank W. Reed, Dumas bibliographer and author of a foreword to the present edition, take the ground that Dumas really had voluminous notes of the lady's travels and merely developed them, in his own style, into a more picturesque narrative.

The trip that Madame Giovanni and her Venetian husband made in the 1840's, partly for business, partly for adventure, took them to New Zealand, Australia, New Caledonia, Tahiti, the Marquesas, San Francisco, the gold mines of the Sierra Nevada, and Mexico. The book is largely descriptive of scenery, manners and customs in those regions, which were then beginning to be of intense interest to Frenchmen as they began to turn their eyes toward the gold fields of America and colonial possibilities in the Pacific.

The particular contribution of Dumas to Madame Giovanni's notes is probably in the subtle character creation of the lady herself, a young, charming, intelligent, venturesome Parisienne, accustomed to the ways of the world and loyal to her not very definitely portrayed husband; the dramatization of incidents against a historical and ethnological background, and the introduction of a mysterious Sir George, a romantic figure of the most extreme type, who was incorrigibly smitten with the fair traveler's beauty and followed her hopelessly about.

* * *

The narrative has some of the marks of haste that characterize other Dumas writings. Though the story that Dumas was but the head of a great writing syndicate has been shown to be an exaggeration, nevertheless he could not possibly have written unaided all the 1,200 volumes that he admitted, and he is known to have had constant collaborators, chief among them Auguste Maquet. Probably they took his plans for a new book, made an extensive outline and returned it to him for re-writing. Thus all the books bore the imprint of his simple, lucid, flowing style, and the dramatic narrative power of the great romancer.

In "The Journal of Madame Giovanni" there is an added flavor in the femininity of the supposed narrator. It must be admitted, however, that to read the book from cover to cover requires either a longtime predilection for Dumas or a considerable curiosity about the Pacific lands and islands as they were ninety years ago. W. K. R.

Mirror of World Opinion

Negro Policemen

An increase in the number of Louisville's Negro patrolmen and the promotion to Sergeant of three of their number develops a consistent policy of city administrations here. The aim is that, in proportion to their population standing, Louisville's Negroes will be represented in the administration of government and supplied with opportunities for advancement on a merit basis. — *Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Nation's Women

The Wide Horizon

By Maj. Gen. Edward Martin
Governor of Pennsylvania

In an address presenting the Gimbel Award

The founders of the Gimbel Award deserve public thanks and approbation for the recognition this award has given to the outstanding women of this generation. . . .

The women of America have always had a profound influence on the history of this Nation. American women who have made the greatest contributions to American life have possessed initiative as well as courage and convictions. They have been loyal to their ideals and to humanity. They have had faith in God and their country.

It was women of this character, back in the days of 1850, who founded the women's clubs of the nineteenth century. They were beginning to enter business and the professions. . . .

The woman's movement that has had a powerful influence on this Nation was beginning nearly a century ago. In the end it brought about the suffrage amendment to the Constitution, brought women into the political activity of the country and led to the opening of the closed gates of industry, business, and the professions that had been shut so long against the women of America.

* * *

The honor roll of American women is long and distinguished. It was Dorothy Dix who moved the insane of America from jails and outhouses and placed them in hospitals.

It was Clara Barton who founded the American Red Cross and organized the Central Supply Depot for the wounded after the Battle of Bull Run, and after the end of the war went to Europe and studied the work of the International Red Cross.

It was Harriet Beecher Stowe whose immortal book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," helped to loose the lightnings of the War Between the States; and it was Julia Ward Howe whose "Battle Hymn of the Republic," echoing from the campfires of the 'sixties, lives on as a militant marching hymn.

Many of our greater women leaders have given their lives to the cause of religion, to the advancement of education, to social reforms and human welfare.

Mary Baker Eddy was the Founder of the Christian Science Church.

Frances E. Willard founded the World Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mary Lyon, born in the final years of the eighteenth century, founded Mount Holyoke College, described at that time as "one of the most astonishing experiments in radical democracy because it is an institution for women." It was Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of this New England college in our time, who was made a delegate to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva.

Jane Addams made Hull House in Chicago one of the most famous institutions in the world. . . . Like Lillian Wald of New York, Jane Addams gave a lifetime of service to the underprivileged and the children of the unfortunate.

* * *

Since the turn of the century, American women have entered new fields of endeavor. Amelia Earhart Putnam, hospital aid and social worker, was the first woman to pilot a plane across the Atlantic. She wrote her name indelibly upon the history of aviation before she was lost somewhere in the South Pacific. . . .

The great armies of modern warfare, the millions of men taken from the ordinary and everyday life of a nation, leave a gap so great that it must be filled by women.

Women today are coming out of their homes to do an enormous share of war work. They have added to the schoolbook, the sewing machine, and the typewriter, their new equipment of the blowtorch, the Stillson wrench, the drillpress, and the lathe. . . .

Without these millions of women on the production lines, on the farms and in the factories, the war would be lost. Their aid in this war for survival will make the difference between possible defeat and victory.

Never did a nation owe more to its women in war than America owes to its mothers and daughters and sisters.

Refugee Board's Aid Mainly Moral

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Just what can President Roosevelt's new War Refugee Board be expected to accomplish?

This is the board of Cabinet officers, you recall, that has just been set up at the request of the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish people of Europe, which has among its members as many Gentiles as Jews, if not more of the former.

President Roosevelt snatched the initiative away from Congress after the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had unanimously approved such a board and the House had tabled it on advice from Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, who said that the Department of State is already doing everything legal to promote the rescue of these people.

The committee, which the President has now obliged by an executive order, does not agree with Mr. Long. They have a program. They hope the new board can get moving before the Jews in occupied countries are either murdered by the Nazis or at long last are liberated by in-marching United Nations forces.

It should be pointed out right from the start that the committee does not contemplate bringing the rescued Jews to the United States, or even to the Western Hemisphere. It merely wants to have arrangements made in neutral and Allied countries, such as Turkey, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, and Algeria, for special reservation camps into which escaping Jews can be brought and temporarily sheltered and cared for and eventually transferred into Palestine, where it is estimated some 600,000 could be accommodated.

This is the meat of the program, though the committee is hopeful that the board will make some strong statements regarding atrocities that have been committed against the Jews—along the lines of the Moscow statement of November, 1943. Even though hanging by the Russians of four Nazi ringleaders at that time brought threats of reprisals against American and British pilots—prisoners of war in Germany—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, one of the members of the new refugee board, recently gave his approval to the Soviet action.

However, Gen. Marcel de Baer, Belgian jurist and chairman of the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, has raised a question whether the Soviet trials had a sound legal basis, inasmuch as the Nazi High Command records were not available to the court.

"Do you really think this new board can accomplish anything that the State Department, UNRRA, and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees aren't already doing?" I asked representatives of the Emergency Committee yesterday.

They all professed great hope that the board can do something concrete, but at the same time, made it clear that the mere news of the board's creation will sound well to the ears of the European Underground. Then there's the moral side of the question, they argued. The United States, they said, should do the humane thing, even if the action never bears fruit.

Recent reports from the Underground indicate that in some cases, special treatment has been given Dutch Jews with Palestinian immigration certificates or with visas for South American countries. They were not sent to Poland, but to concentration camps in central Germany, and have been told that eventually they will be permitted to leave the country. Those in touch with the Underground do not interpret this as any letting up in Germany's determination to exterminate the Jews, but a desire to embarrass the United Nations if they bar Jews from Palestine or the Western Hemisphere.

Most immediate propaganda effect of the news of the Board's creation may, it is hoped, be in the satellite countries, such as Hungary, where Jewish persecution is already said to be lessening due to the imminence of invasion.

The board, of course, cannot promise any visas to Palestine since that is British business, but it can, if there is time, talk things over with the British.

Many of us, as observers, would probably take little stock in a board whose way to effective action seems this nebulous, but then most of us have never been in the desperate mental state of some of the Jews of Europe.

Balance of Power: America's Stake

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

In the education of nations none of the courses are optional, and it looks as if the American people, whether they like it or not, are now signed up for a semester or so in "balance of power."

This is not to say we Americans have had no experience in this subject. We have had a great deal, but without the benefit of conscious thought process. That is one reason we have not always foreseen what was in store for us—Pearl Harbor, for example, or involvement in World War One without a Pearl Harbor.

The United States has usually acted as if it would take no part in power politics. The rest of the world has played the game, nevertheless, with full knowledge that the American people are inescapably involved in it—as one of the biggest of all factors.

The postwar world may be organized in an over-all system of collective security. Or it may get no farther than an alliance system among the non-aggressive, or "have" states. In either case, balance-of-power in some guise will operate as one of the forces by which nations seek to influence events in their own behalf.

For an example of the unexpected places in which we will find ourselves obliged to exercise power, we have only to consider the suggestion by General Smuts that Britain should help to develop a close association of western democracies in Europe.

At first glance one might suppose that was an affair out of which Americans might very comfortably keep themselves. But one aim of this possible regional grouping would be to keep German power in check after the war. There, then, is a main line of American interest in it.

Another consideration, which some Americans seem to feel is important, is that the group would also help to balance Russian influence on the Continent.

(Russia might not oppose such a grouping, nor consider it primarily anti-Russian, especially if it could be developed as part of a wider association for international security. Indeed, Russia might consider it the quid pro quo of a grouping of states on the Soviet border under Soviet influence, a development which is already under way.)

But where, one may ask, does America come in? A spokesman for the Dutch nation has indicated, though indirectly and possibly unintentionally, an answer. He has said that the Netherlands would welcome a part in a grouping of the western European democracies if—if—Britain would promise to keep itself strong enough to support the group against future aggression. The American taxpayer, just about to do some hefty figuring on the cost of being strongly armed, should have some idea what this "if" means to the British taxpayer, already heavily burdened before this war.

Lord Halifax has just highlighted the problem in a speech at Toronto. He urged closer ties within the British Commonwealth to provide the needed strength for British responsibilities in postwar years.

But if this strength is to be a guarantee of systems of stability in a world from which America cannot escape—then maintenance of that strength is an American as well as a British interest. This may be accomplished through wholehearted participation in a world organization or even through a broad alliance. It does not necessarily require direct American participation in the relations of the members of the group.

Someone has usefully observed that Americans cannot help affecting the balance of power among nations. Participating in it we help to fashion it to serve our own interests and our own ideals—freedom, peace. Remaining aloof, we simply decrease the weight of those nations nearest to us in interests and ideals. Which is to say, we increase the weight of those who do not value and would readily destroy our way of life abroad and at home.

Balance-of-power is subject to abuse. The phrase has unpleasant connotations in American ears. But the concept of liberty is subject to abuse. Americans devote themselves to it, nevertheless, because they are aware of its positive values. The semester in balance-of-power which lies ahead can make America a safer nation in a safer world.

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